EMERSON'S

LESSONS ON THE OLD TESTAMENT;

BEING A PART OF A

BIBLICAL OUTLINE:

CONTAINING

A GENERAL VIEW OF SCRIPTURE HISTORY, DOCTRINES AND DUTIES, INCLUDING ALSO A SKETCH OF THE HISTORY THAT CONNECTS THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENT:

FOR THE USE OF INDIVIDUALS, FAMILIES AND SCHOOLS,

ESPECIALLY

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

BY JOSEPH EMERSON,
AUTHOR OF THE EVANGELICAL PRIMER.

TWENTY-SEVENTH EDITION.

BOSTON:
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Explanations and Remarks.

The letters *a*, *m*, *z*, are used to signify the first, middle or last part of a verse.

When a chapter is referred to, at the beginning of a paragraph, the questions that follow, if without particular reference, are to be answered from that chapter. In these the verse is sometimes referred to.

In the maps, the situation of towns is known by the position of the initial letter of their names. In a single instance, (Bethel,) the initial alone is inserted.

PREFACE.

INFINITELY momentous are the truths of the bible. The knowledge of these is no less important. They are nothing to us, except as they are known. It is the knowledge of God, of Christ, of salvation. Nay it *is* salvation. When properly received, it *is* salvation. "This is life eternal," says the Savior, "to know thee, the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent." To know the bible, is to know God and Christ; and without the bible, God and Christ are never known. "This knowledge is equally important for all; and infinitely important for every one."

The scriptures, then, must be studied. Without study, they cannot be known. They must be diligently, devoutly, perseveringly studied. To understand the fear of the Lord, and find the knowledge of God, we must seek it as silver; we must search for it, as for hid treasure. In this noble study, every one should engage to the utmost; and to the utmost should help his brother, his neighbor, and all around him; that all may grow up together to the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ.

In this blessed and stupendous work, many thousands and hundreds of thousands are now engaged; and, more delightful still, thousands are added from week to week. Hail the day, in which we live! Thrice hail! the happier days to come. Blessed, blessed are our eyes and ears in what we see, in what we hear; not only to witness the increasing multitudes, that have joined the sacred band, but also the increasing skill and concert and efficacy, with which they act. How much more blessed is the eye of faith, that sees these multitudes still further multiplied; this concert still more intimate and harmonious; and these improvements still further improved—sees the holy oracles living in every heart, and glowing in every eye.

Brethren in Jesus, lovers, learners, teachers of the bible, doers of the word, well may you exclaim, while you anticipate still higher joys, well may you now exclaim, in view of your present labors,

> "My heart, my hands, my ears, my tongue,
> Here's joyful work for you."

Happy parents! happy teachers! most delightful is your task, to feed, to guide the blood-bought lambs, that Jesus has died to redeem from the lion's rage. While they return you the smiles of grateful love, and the homage of their sincere respect, may you find it more blessed to give, than they to receive; and may you find each of them your joy and crown in heaven, to reflect upon you forever, the Savior's smile.

Most gladly would I share and aid in this labor of love. Most gladly would I bring an offering, however small, to advance the glorious enterprise. As such, let me presume to lay this little work at the feet of your blessed Master. I trust, you will regard it with candor, and bestow upon it, all that consideration, to which it may seem entitled. More than this, I cannot ask. I can by no means desire, that better helps should give place to this. Use it just so far, as on the whole, it may appear suited to promote the knowledge of the scriptures, and the salvation of souls.

This Outline contains about half of the author's Union Catechism,* with much additional matter upon the Old Testament; extending also through the New Testament.

It is hoped, that the improvements are in some measure correspondent to the long and abundant labors, that the present work has cost the author; that it will be found much easier to be acquired, remembered and applied to use, and much more beneficial, as conducive to mental improvement, and preparatory to future studies.

It may be proper to mention the object and structure of this work a little more particularly.

1. It is *practical.* It is designed to furnish the tender mind with the most important lessons of wisdom and knowledge, from the infinite

* This Catechism has been before the public, with a good share of approbation, for ten years.

Fountain, to prepare the young immortal for the greatest usefulness and felicity on earth and in heaven.

2. It is *historical.* This feature is the grand characteristic of its structure. Such is the plan, that God has followed in giving us the bible; the plan, that the great Edwards has adopted in his most excellent work on redemption; a plan of divine instruction, that we can by no means, hope to improve.

In this Outline, an attempt is made, as far as may be, to draw a luminous and pleasing thread of history from the creation, to the close of the holy record.

The study of chronology is so important to the understanding of history, and of almost every thing else, that it can hardly be commenced too early. Still it is so dry and unlovely in its nature, so peculiarly uninviting to children, that a very small portion of this science must suffice for beginners. Such a portion is here offered with the hope, that it may not be found tedious on the one hand, nor too defective on the other; but prove a most important foundation, on which to erect the temple of knowledge.

To render attention to this subject as easy and interesting and useful as possible, I have divided the whole time, except a few years at the close, into 15 natural periods, limited by some great and interesting events. These limits of periods may be regarded as the stupendous hinges upon which states and kingdoms and empires and the destinies of the world, have been turning since the beginning of time. We are not to think it strange, that these periods should differ exceedingly in length, as well as in character.

3. This Outline is *biblical.* Directly or indirectly, the instructions are almost wholly drawn from the bible, and are in fact to be taken immediately from the bible itself. In general, the pupil must actually consult the sacred page for the instruction he is to gain. Every word of this work is designed to exhibit, explain, illustrate or enforce the lively oracles.

4. It is *catechetical.* The vast advantage of this mode of instruction is obvious to reason, and confirmed by scripture, and by the experience of ages.

5. It is *referential.* For answers to most of the questions, the pupil is referred to scripture. The advantage of having printed questions for this purpose, is very great. Of this, surely no one can doubt, who has had good questions, and used them skilfully. Probably the chief objections have arisen from using bad questions, and using them badly. Extemporaneous questions should indeed be copiously intermingled; but if the pupil has no printed or written questions, there is reason to fear, that most of the instructions will soon be forgotten. Surely the precious word of God should be permanently treasured up in the mind and hid in the heart; and the greatest efforts should be made, that the wicked one may not be able to catch it away. Mat. 13: 19.

While the pupil is employed in ascertaining the answers to referential questions, his mind must be exercised in a manner adapted to improve.

6. This work is *not wholly referential.* A rigid adherence to the reference method, would doubtless be injurious. While, therefore, it is sufficiently followed, to secure its inestimable advantages, other methods are occasionally used, for the sake of other advantages, that could not be otherwise attained.

7. Much exertion has been made to render the questions as *perfect as possible*, with regard to their number, matter, expression and arrangement. Perhaps no species of composition is thought easier, than writing reference questions, while in reality, it may be, that none is more difficult. Hence we may account for the very imperfect success of most writers, who have engaged in this business; and for the fact, that many prefer to teach bible classes, without the aid of printed questions. Surely if these teachers would compose and print questions, that should be tolerably satisfactory to themselves, their instructions might be doubly useful to their pupils. If the questions of this Outline should be found as imperfect, as others, the author will not be able to plead, that he was not most deeply impressed with the difficulty of his task, which for nearly thirty years has engaged so great a share of his labors.

Very special exertions have been made, that the questions should be important, concise, perspicuous and well arranged; that they should clearly and precisely indicate the proper answers; that the answers

should be short; not too easy; not too difficult; nor often consist of mere affirmations or negations; that both questions and answers should be interesting and impressive, as possible. Perhaps no man living can less plead want of experience in the *delightful drudgery* of composing questions, than the writer of these. He would by no means presume, however, that his success has equalled his toils.

8. The Outline is designed for the *second* course of instruction. That a class may be profited to the utmost, it is desirable, that the members should not differ greatly from each other, with regard to mental improvement and acquaintance with the scriptures. Otherwise the same lesson may be too hard for one, and too easy for another; and instructions, scarcely intelligible to some, may be superfluous for others. This Outline is by no means, designed for little children, who know nothing of the bible; much less, for youth, who are well acquainted with it already, except perhaps as a mere review. But it is intended for an intermediate grade. Though by very short lessons, and much explanation and familiar questioning, it might be rendered intelligible and useful to the little child; yet it could be by no means so useful, as a much simpler, shorter, easier course. Such shorter course* may not only be very useful in itself, and even prove his salvation; but it may prepare his mind to pursue this Outline with superior pleasure and advantage. ☞ It seems to be very injudicious for beginners to commence with a course, that will require 15 or 20 or 30 years to finish. To the ardent mind, that is delighted with progress, it must be very tedious and discouraging to proceed so slowly. How few would ever complete the course; and by those who do, how little of the whole instructions will be finally remembered. ☜

It seems desirable, that the pupil should take at least three distinct surveys of the sacred field of the bible; the first, very general, and then more and more particular. It is thus, that Nature teaches us. In beholding a landscape or a city or a vast building, we see at first, only the grand features or some of the capital outlines. These we then compare, and in some measure, discover and compare their most obvious

* For this course, the Minor Historical Catechism has been used in connection with much familiar conversation. Something a little larger might be still better

and important relations. We next descend to particulars. This general view renders the particulars much more interesting, more easy to be understood in their relations and uses, and more easily retained in memory. For most minds, system is every thing, as far as clear understanding and remembrance are concerned. Without this general view, all we can know of a subject must consist principally of insulated, disjointed particulars, exhibiting nothing of the beauty of proportion, or the loveliness of harmony.

To nothing, do these remarks apply with more force, than to the bible. It reveals the amazing system of the Eternal, relating to his works of creation, providence and grace. It is one stupendous whole. Though all the parts, when considered separately are truly good, yet when viewed together, as one system, *Behold it is very good.* There is a most glorious and enrapturing relation and harmony between the parts. To discover this harmony, we must view parts as related, and constituting one vast whole. Clearly to understand and appreciate any one part, we must know something of the rest.

Do you say, that we must be thorough, we must be perfectly acquainted with one thing, before we proceed to the next? This may seem plausible; but it is fallacious. To know a thing perfectly, we must know it in its relations. But we cannot know its relations, without knowing something of the objects, to which it is related. To see the glories of the first chapter of the bible, and much more of the last, we need to know something of the other parts; and the more we know of the bible in general, the better we shall be prepared to understand and feel the meaning, the beauties and glories of any particular part. This no doubt is one reason, that the best informed Christians are continually discovering new excellences in scriptures, that they have read or pondered a hundred times. Must it not then be much the best way for the pupil to take a general survey of the whole field at first, fix in his mind the capital parts, and gradually fill up the great outline by successive courses of study more and more particular? This Biblical Outline is designed for the second course. In succeeding instructions, however, it may not be equally needful to go through in chronological order.

BIBLICAL OUTLINE.

PERIOD I.

From the Creation, B. C. **4004,** *to the Flood, B. C.* **2348.**—1656 *Years*

LESSON 1.

Introductory. The Bible &c.

§ 1. What is the meaning of the word *bible?* It means *book.*

Why is the word of God called *the bible?* Because it is infinitely the best of books.

What other name is most frequently applied to the word of God? *Scripture* or *scriptures.*

Meaning of *scriptures?* Writings.

Why called *scriptures?* Because they were written, in order to be preserved, and are the best of writings.

By what, was all scripture given? 2 Tim. 3:16.—For what, profitable?

By whom, were holy men of old inspired to speak and write the scriptures? 2 Pet. 1:21.—Meaning of *inspire?*

What else proves that the bible is the word of God? It is vastly better than men could compose; and declares many things, that God only could know.

Why do some reject the bible? Because the bible condemns their wickedness.

§ 2. What are the two grand divisions of the bible called?

Which is the largest?

How many books does the Old Testament contain?—What are they?

Mention some of the longest of these.

Mention some of the shortest.

How many books does the New Testament contain?—What are they?

Mention some of the longest of these

Mention some of the shortest.

§ 3 What is the first book in the bible?

Meaning of *Genesis?* Creation.

Why so called? Because it gives a regular account of creation.

Of how long a period of time, does Genesis treat? More than 2000 years.

What part of the whole time since creation? More than a third.

§ 4. How should we feel, when we consider, that God has given us the bible? Very thankful to him.

How should we feel, when we consider, that our parents and others have taught us the bible? Very thankful to God and to them.

What are the scriptures able to do for us? 2 Tim. 3:15.—Through what?

How should we use the scriptures? We should abundantly and prayerfully search them; study them; understand them; believe them; hide them in our hearts, and practise them in the best manner.

How can we believe them? They are

certainly true; and we may easily know that they are true, if we do but examine with candor.

Why should we believe them? We shall scarcely regard them, or find them useful, if they are not believed.

What is implied in hiding the scriptures in our hearts? Loving them, and storing them in our memories.

Why should we love them? In order to practise them, and have a right to the tree of life. Rev. 22:14.

Why should we study the scriptures prayerfully? That we may understand them, obey them, and never pervert them to our own destruction. 2 Pet. 3:16.

To whom, should we desire and strive that the scriptures may be sent? To all the destitute.

What can we do for this object? We can offer our money and our prayers.

§ 5. Name of the first period of this Outline? Period of the Antediluvians.

Meaning of *antediluvians?*

How long was this period?

What part of the whole Outline does this period embrace? More than a third.

How much longer was this period than any of the other 14? Almost four times.

LESSON 2.

Creation.

GEN. 1:1 § 1. Who created the heavens and the earth?

Meaning of *create?* To cause to be.

Who does John say made all things? John 1:1,3,14.

What do these scriptures teach respecting the character of Christ?

When did God create the heavens and the earth?

What is here meant by *the beginning?* Probably the beginning of creation.

What is here meant by *creating the heavens and the earth?* It seems to mean creating the materials of which the earth, sun, moon and stars were afterwards formed.

How did God create all things? Ps. 33:9.

Of what, did God create all things? Of nothing. Heb. 11:3.

In what time, did God create all things?

Why in six days? Probably to give us an example of labor for six days and rest on the seventh. Ex. 20:11.

State of the earth, just before light was created?

Meaning of *without form?* Without any definite shape or beauty.

Of what, was the earth void? Of vegetables, animals &c.

What word is often used to express the state of the earth at that time? *Chaos.*

Meaning of *chaos?* A confused mixture.

What moved on the face of the waters?

For what purpose? To bring order out of confusion.

What did God say when he created light?

On what day, did God create light?—the firmament?

Meaning of *firmament?* The atmosphere or air.

How can the lights of heaven be said to be in the air? Because they appear to be in the air.

On what day, were the vegetables created?—the sun, moon and stars?—the fishes and fowls?—the beasts, reptiles and man?

* § 2 What science treats of light and seeing? Optics.

Meaning of *science?* A branch of systematic knowledge, of which the parts are most intimately connected together.

Meaning of *systematic?*

Science that treats of air? Aerology or pneumatics.

* If this section should be thought unsuitable for the sabbath, it may be omitted.

Science, that treats of vegetables? Botany.

Science, that treats of fishes? Ichthyology.

Science, that treats of fowls? Ornithology.

Science, that treats of the heavenly bodies? Astronomy.

Science, that treats of beasts? Zoology.

Science, that treats of the earth? Geography.

Science, that treats of the structure of the earth? Geology.

§ 3. How did God regard each work separately?—:4,10,21,25.

How did God regard every thing that he had made, when viewed together?—:31 *z.*

How may these remarks be applied to the word of God? Each part, viewed separately, is good. When all the parts are viewed together, as constituting one system, behold it is very good!

How was creation then celebrated? Job 38:7.

§ 4. To whom, do all things belong?

Why do all things belong to God?

Who preserves all things?

Who governs all things?

Who has a right to dispose of us, and all that we have?

To whose service, should we be wholly devoted?

§ 5. Primitive character of man? Holy. Ec. 7:29. Gen. 1:26,27,31.

Meaning of *primitive?*

Original dignity of man? Ps. 8:5.

Over what, did God give man dominion?

For whose pleasure, were all things created? Rev. 4:11.

LESSON 3.

The Sabbath. Primitive State of Man. The Fall.

GEN. 2:] § 1. What special honor did God confer upon the seventh day?

Which of the ten commandments relates to the sabbath?—Repeat it.

What special reason had the Israelites for keeping the sabbath? Deut. 5:15. Ezek. 20:12,20.

How long was the sabbath designed to continue? As long as the heavens and earth continue.

What words of Christ intimate, that he did not abolish the sabbath? Mat. 24:20.

Meaning of *abolish?*

How does Mat. 24:20, prove, that the sabbath was not then abolished? There could be no danger, that their flight would be on the sabbath, if there was no sabbath.

Who is Lord of the sabbath? Mat. 12:8.

What change has been made with regard to the sabbath? The day has been changed from the seventh day of the week, to the first.—Why? Probably to commemorate the resurrection of Christ.

Meaning of *commemorate?*

§ 2. In whose image, was man made? Gen. 1:26,27.

Meaning of *image* here? Probably the resemblance of God's holiness. Col. 3:8—13.

Over what, did God give man dominion? Gen. 1:26,28.

Of what, did God form Adam?—Eve?

For what purpose, was Eve formed?

What did Adam say of Eve?

What name was applied to both Adam and Eve? Gen. 5:2.

Where was Adam first placed?—For what?

§ 3. Where was Eden situated? Probably in Chaldea, about 500 miles east of Jerusalem.

Into how many heads or branches, was the river of Eden parted?

Names of these heads?

How were they connected with the river of Eden? Probably the Euphrates and Hiddekel united above the garden, and formed the river of Eden; and below

the garden, this river separated into two branches, called Pison and Gihon.

Where did Pison and Gihon empty? Into the Persian Gulf.

Present name for Hiddekel? Tigris.

§ 4. What was Adam forbidden to eat?

What penalty did God threaten?

Meaning of *penalty?*

GEN. 3:] Who tempted Adam to sin?—Who had tempted Eve?

What reflection may naturally arise from these temptations? When persons are led into sin themselves, they often become the tempters of others. Is. 1:4.

Who was the real agent, that tempted Eve? Rev. 20:2.

Meaning of *agent?*

Meaning of *sin?* 1 John 3:4.

When do men transgress the law of God? When they neglect what the law requires, or do what it forbids.

When a person neglects to do what God requires, of what sin is he guilty? A sin of omission.

Other names, given to sins of omission? Negative sins, negligence, sloth, idleness, short-coming, forgetting God &c.

When a person does that which God forbids, of what sin is he guilty? A sin of commission.

§ 5. How did the serpent contradict God?

Who is the father of lying? John 8:44.

What knowledge did our first parents gain by the first sin?

Of what, did they make themselves garments?—Where did they hide?

What was God's first question to Adam?—Adam's reply?

Upon whom, did Adam seem to lay the blame?—Upon whom, did Eve?

Upon whom, do sinners often lay the blame of their sins?

Upon whom, should they?

Upon whom, did God first pronounce sentence?

What mercy was intimated in that sentence?

Who was the seed of the woman? Ga. 3:16.

For whose sake, did God first curse the ground?

What was it doomed to bring forth?

Of what, should Adam eat?

To what, should he return?

Who clothed our first parents?—How?

Of what skins? Probably the skins of sacrificed beasts.

If so, what did that sacrifice represent? The sacrifice of Christ.

What did the skins represent? Probably the blessings of the gospel.

From what place, was man expelled?

Meaning of *expelled?*

What was done to prevent his return?

LESSON 4.

Cain and Abel. Antediluvian Patriarchs.

GEN. 4:] § 1. First son of Adam?

Second son of Adam?

Occupation of Cain?—of Abel?

Meaning of *occupation?*—of *tiller?*

What was Cain's offering?—Abel's?

Which was most excellent?—Why? Heb. 11:4.

What is necessary, in order to please God? Heb. 11:6.

Why was Cain rejected?

How was Cain affected?

God's first question to Cain?

What if he had done well?

What did he do to Abel?

Why? 1 John 3:12.

Who is said to be no respecter of persons? Acts 10:34.

Meaning of *respecter of persons?* One, who favors another, without good reason.

God's next question to Cain?

Cain's answer?—God's reply?

What cried to God from the ground?

For what? Justice upon Cain.

For what, did the souls of mar yrs cry to God? Rev. 6:10.

Meaning of *martyr?*

How was Cain cursed in relation to the earth?—12 *m.*

What was he doomed to be in the earth?

Meaning of *fugitive?*—of *vagabond?*

What did Cain say of his punishment?

What fear did he express?

What did God do to prevent it?

Name of Cain's city?

GEN. 5:] § 2. Who were the antediluvian patriarchs? The ancestors of mankind, from Adam to Noah.

Meaning of *antediluvian?*—of *patriarchs?*

Names of the antediluvian patriarchs?

How many were there?

Which of them lived the longest?—died the youngest?—died before his father?

Which of them was translated?—Why? Heb. 11:5.

Meaning of *translated?*

Which of them prophesied? Jude:14. Gen. 9:25—29.

Which of them lived after the flood?

Who was his father?

What did Lamech say, when he called his son Noah?

LESSON 5.

The Flood.

GEN. 6:] § 1. Who brought the flood upon the earth?—For what purpose?

Why would he destroy mankind?

How great was the wickedness of their hearts?

With what, was the earth filled?

Was there any idolatry before the flood? Probably not.

What reason is there to suppose, there was not? It is not mentioned as bringing the judgments of God upon the world.

Why may we suppose, it would have been thus mentioned, if it had existed? It seems to be a sin, most hateful to God.

Who found grace in the sight of the Lord, just before the flood?

Character of Noah?

What, did God say, was come?

What did God tell Noah to do?

By what, was Noah actuated in building the ark? Heb. 11:7.

Meaning of *actuate?*

How long was Noah in building the ark? Probably about 120 years. Gen. 6:3. 1 Pet. 3:19,20.

How many persons were saved from the flood?—Who?

GEN. 7:] § 2. What reason did God give for commanding Noah and his family to go into the ark?

What does this teach us, respecting the piety of parents? That it may be the means of great blessings to their children.

What other creatures were saved in the ark?

By what means, did God cause the flood?

How long did it rain?

How high did the flood rise?

GEN. 8:] § 3. How was the flood removed?

On what mountain, did the ark rest?

Where was Ararat?

Which way from Jerusalem?

How long was Noah in the ark? A little more than a year.

What religious service did Noah perform, upon leaving the ark?

What curse would not the Lord again inflict upon the earth?

How long should seed-time &c. continue?

GEN. 9:] § 4. Upon whom, did the Lord then pronounce a blessing?

Upon whom, should be the dread of them?

What did God then grant them, for food?

What punishment did God then announce for murder?

Token of God's covenant with Noah and his descendants?

If the rainbow had existed before, how

could it then become the token of the covenant? By a vine constitution.*

Miscellaneous Questions. No. 1.

§ 1. Meaning of *bible?*
Longest book in the bible?
What did God create out of nothing?
What did God create the third day?
Meaning of *astronomy?*
What should we devote to God?
On account of whose sin, did the earth bring forth thorns and thistles?
Of what, were the beasts made?
What rendered Abel's offering better than Cain's?—Meaning of *scriptures?*
Shortest book in the bible?
Who created all things out of nothing?
What did God create the fourth day?
Meaning of *zoology?*
Who was made a little lower than the angels?
Why did God place cherubims and a flaming sword, at the east of Eden?
Who said, Am I my brother's keeper?
For what, was Ararat distinguished?
Over what, did God give Adam dominion?
What did God grant Adam, for food?
What is peculiarly profitable for doctrine, reproof &c.?

§ 2. How many books of the bible consist of one chapter each?
How did God give an example of labor for six days?—Meaning of *geography?*
Which day of the week was the Sabbath, at first?
Who were the parents of Cain and Abel?
Who was doomed to be a fugitive and a vagabond in the earth?
Most distinguished mountain in Armenia?
What did God grant Noah, for food?
Who spake, as they were moved by the Holy Ghost?—Last book in the bible?

When was the earth without form and void?

§ 3. Meaning of *geology?*
Which day of the week is the Christian Sabbath?
What name is given to one, who flees from place to place?
For what crime, did God tell Noah, that blood should be shed?
What word signifies the transgression of God's law?
Who were expelled from the garden of Eden?
What book declares many things, that God only could know?
Of what book in the bible, does the name signify *creation?*
What did God create the fifth day?
What nation had a special reason for keeping the Sabbath?
Who was forbidden to eat of the tree of knowledge of good and evil?
Who said his punishment was greater than he could bear?
Of what, was the rainbow constituted a token?

§ 4. What is a sin of commission?
How do some treat the bible for condemning their wickedness?
What book in the bible treats of a period of more than 2000 years?
What did God create the sixth day?
What day of the week did God require the Israelites to keep holy, on account of their deliverance from Egypt?
Who made themselves garments of fig-leaves?
Upon what murderer, did God set a mark?
How should we view the works of God, that they may be considered as very good?
What is a sin of omission?
What word signifies a person, who lived before the flood?
About how many times longer is the Old Testament, than the New?
What book can make us wise to salvation?

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* Here it is particularly recommended, that the pupil review the preceding lessons.

Whose commandments must we do, that we may have a right to the tree of life?

§ 5. Meaning of *optics?*

What is the subject of the fourth commandment?

Who called to our first parents, when hid among the trees?

Who built the city of Enoch?

What did Cain offer?

What name is given to a branch of systematic knowledge, of which the parts are intimately connected?

What word signifies *carried to heaven without dying?*

Mention some of the longest books of the Old Testament.

Who should strive to send the scriptures to the destitute?

What word signifies *a confused mixture?*

Meaning of *pneumatics?*

What change has been made in the Sabbath, to commemorate the resurrection of Christ?

What did God curse for Adam's sake?

On what occasion, did the morning stars sing together, and all the sons of God shout for joy?

When was the earth filled with violence?

Mention some of the longest books of the New Testament.

When was the period of the antediluvians?

What did God create the first day?

§ 6. Meaning of *botany?*

First shepherd, mentioned in the bible?

What special favor did God show to Enoch?

Whom did Cain murder?

What did Abel offer?

What did God create for his own pleasure?

With what, was the earth filled before the flood?

Mention some of the shortest books of the New Testament.

What did God create the second day?

Meaning of *ichthyology?*

Who was wroth, because the Lord rejected his offering?—Father of Noah?

By what means, did God once destroy the world of the ungodly? 2 Pet. 2:5.

§ 7. When did it rain forty days and forty nights?

Mention some of the shortest books of the Old Testament.

What word signifies *to cause to be?*

Meaning of *ornithology?*

How did God view his works, when he pronounced them *good?*

Who murdered Abel?

Who walked with God, when the earth was filled with violence?

What word signifies *the evil threatened as a punishment for violating a law?*

Of what, was the rainbow a token?

PERIOD II.

From the Flood, B. C. 2348, *to the Call of Abraham, B. C.* 1926.—422 *Years.*

LESSON 1.

Idolatry.

Name of the second period? Period of Idolatry.

Why so called? Because idolatry was probably invented very soon after the flood.—Meaning of *idolatry?*

What was its progress? It seems to have quickly infected most of mankind.

What has been its continuance? From that time to this.

What proportion of mankind are now idolaters? Probably more than half.

Apology of the most intelligent idola-

ters? That they worship Jehovah by means of idols.

What is the fact? In general at least, they know not the true God; and therefore, do not worship him aright.

How did many of the heathen regard God, when they knew him? Rom. 1:21.

Why did the heathen lose the knowledge of the true God? Rom. 1:28.

To what, did God give them up?

Why will not idolatry continue till the end of the world? Is. 2:18.

Why should we devote much attention to the subject of idolatry? Because much is said of it in the bible; and because it is the subject of a great part of the history of man.

What may be the use of attending to this subject? We may do more to oppose and destroy it.

What shall we think of those books, that tend to impress the mind in favor of idolatry? They are moral poison.

LESSON 2.

Curse upon Canaan. Postdiluvian Patriarchs. Babel.

GEN. 9:18—29.] § 1. How long did Noah live after the flood?

What was his occupation?

Curse, pronounced upon Canaan?

For whose sin, was this curse pronounced?

Was the curse executed upon Canaan, or upon his posterity? Principally upon his posterity.

What were his posterity called? Canaanites.

Where did they live? In Canaan.

Why was the land of Canaan so called? From the son of Ham.

Did the Canaanites suffer for their own sins, or for the sin of Ham? Deut. 9:4.

How could that be? The sin of Ham was the occasion of their suffering for their own sins.

Upon whom, may sins of fathers be visited? Ex. 20:5.

To what age, did Noah live?

§ 2. Subject of the tenth chapter of Genesis? Origin of several nations and kingdoms.

GEN. 11:] What did men propose to build in Shinar?—Why?

To what, would they have the tower reach?

Meaning of *reach heaven?* Deut. 1:28 and 9:1. Dan. 4:11.

Where was Shinar? About 500 miles east of Canaan.

Where was Babel? On the site of Babylon.—Meaning of *site?*

How did God hinder the Babel-builders?

Effect of confounding their language?

Upon whom, does the mischief of sinners often return? Ps. 7:15,16. Esth 7:10.—Meaning of *Babel?* Confusion.

PERIOD III.

From the Call of Abraham, B. C. **1926,** *to the Removal to Egypt, B. C.* **1706.**—220 *Years.*

LESSON 1.

Call of Abraham. Abraham's Travels. Abraham's Sojourning in Egypt.

Name of the third period? Period of the Three Pilgrims.

Who were the three pilgrims? Abraham, Isaac and Jacob.

Why so called? Because they sojourned in the land of promise, as in a strange country. Ex. 6:4. Heb. 11:9.

Length of the third period?

GEN. 11: 27—32.] Father of Abraham? Brothers of Abraham?

What relation was Lot to Abraham?

Where did Haran die?

Who was Abraham's wife?

Who was Nahor's wife?

Where did God first appear to Abraham? Acts 7:2.

Conduct of Abraham immediately after his call? Heb. 11:8.

To what place, did Abraham remove from Ur?

What is that place called in the New Testament? Acts 7:4.

How old was Abraham when he left Ur?

Where did Terah die?

How long did Abraham continue in Haran? Probably about five years.

GEN. 12:] Why did Abraham remove from Haran?

What did God promise to make of him?

Who should be blessed in him?

To what country, did Abraham go from Haran?

Who went with him?

To what place in Canaan, did Abraham then pass?

More common name of that place? Shechem.

Which way is Shechem from Jerusalem?—How far?

What did the Lord there promise to give him?

What did he then build?

Where did Abraham next pitch his tent?

What did he build on the east of Bethel?—To whom?

What use did he make of altars?

Which way was Bethel from Jerusalem?—How far?

What was Bethel then called? Gen. 28:19.

Which way did Abraham next journey?

Where was the South? In the south part of Judea.

In what country, did Abraham next sojourn?—Why?—Meaning of *sojourn?*

Why did Abraham implicitly deny his wife in Egypt?

What is said of the fear of man in Prov 29:25?

GEN. 13:] To what part of Canaan, did Abraham and Lot return?

To what place, did they then go from the South?

LESSON 2.

Separation of Abraham and Lot.

What rendered it expedient, that Abraham and Lot should separate at Bethel?

In what, did their wealth consist?

Where had they obtained it?

What did Abraham propose to Lot?

Instruction from this proposal? We should make the utmost efforts for peace.

What should we be willing to give up for peace? Every thing but purity. Js. 3:17.

What does Christ say of peacemakers? Mat. 5:9.

Most important direction upon this subject? Rom. 12:18.

With whom, is it peculiarly desirable to cultivate peace? With our connections. Prov. 18:19.

With whom, is it most important to be at peace? With God.

What did Lot choose?—Why?

Instruction from Lot's choice? Objects, that appear most inviting, may prove most dangerous.

Near what city, did Lot pitch his tent?

Where did he afterwards dwell? 2 Pet. 2:6—8.

Character of the Sodomites?

Where did God then direct Abraham to travel?

What promise did God then make to him?

To what place, did Abraham next remove?

Which way is Hebron from Jerusalem?

How far?

To whom, did Abraham there build an altar?

Where had he built altars before?

LESSON 3.

Sodom and Gomorrah.

GEN. 14:] § 1. First battle, recorded in history? Battle of Siddim.

Between how many kings?

Mention some of them.

Which were victorious?

How was Lot treated?

Who delivered Lot?

Where was then Abraham's place of residence?

To what place, did Abraham pursue them?

On the left hand of what city?

Which way from Damascus? West.

Who met and refreshed Abraham on his return?—With what?

Who was Melchizedek?

What was Salem? Probably the same that was afterwards called Jerusalem.

Why called Jerusalem? Because it was taken by the Jebusites.

What was it first called? Jebus-Salem.

Who then blest Abraham? Heb. 7:1.

What did Abraham give Melchizedek?

Of what?—Meaning of *tithes?*

GEN. 18:] § 2. To whom, did God reveal his purpose of destroying Sodom?

First inquiry in Abraham's address to God?

What means did Abraham then use to save Sodom?

For whose sake, did Abraham pray, that God would spare the wicked?

Least number of righteous, for whose sake, God would have spared Sodom?

How did Abraham express his sense of unworthiness in pleading with God?

Instruction, relating to sinners? We should pray for the worst—relating to saints? That they are the salt of the earth. Mat. 5:13.

GEN. 19:] What most dreadful judgment did God send upon Sodom &c.?

For an example of what, are these cities set forth? Jude:7.

In relation to whom, does Abraham's prayer seem to have been answered? —:29.

What mercy was granted to Lot?

Who informed Lot, that Sodom was to be destroyed?

What did Lot say to his sons-in-law?

Instruction? We should warn others to flee from the wrath to come.

How did Lot seem to his sons-in-law?

How are the wicked apt to regard divine threatenings? As mockery.

What did the angels say to hasten Lot?

What did the angels do when he lingered?

What did they say to him?

What became of Lot's wife?

What did Christ say of her? Lk. 17:32.

What does this teach us? That we should be engaged with all our might, in fleeing from the wrath to come.

Peter's reflection upon the deliverance of Lot? 2 Pet. 2:9.

For what, does God reserve the unjust? 2 Pet. 2:9.

What special rite did Abraham receive, about that time? Circumcision.

Why did he receive it? Rom. 4:11.

Of what, was it the seal? Rom. 4:11.

LESSON 4.

Ishmael and Isaac. Abraham at Gerar.

GEN. 20:] Where did Abraham sojourn, after the destruction of Sodom?

Where was Gerar?

What did Abraham say of Sarah?

Who was then king of Gerar?

When Abimelech had taken Sarah, why did he restore her to Abraham?

What fear induced Abraham to deny his wife at Gerar?

What invitation did Abimelech give to Abraham?

GEN. 21:] Parents of Isaac?

How much younger was Isaac than his father?

Who was Ishmael's father?—mother?

How much older was Ishmael, than Isaac? Gen. 17:24,25.

Which was the child of promise?

What did Sarah direct Abraham to do with Hagar and Ishmael?—Why?

What did God direct Abraham to do?

What would God make of Ishmael?—Why?

Where did Ishmael dwell, after he was cast out?

Where was the wilderness of Paran?

LESSON 5.

Isaac offered. Death of Sarah. Marriage of Isaac. Keturah.

GEN. 22:] § 1. How did God tempt Abraham?

What is said of God in James 1:13?

How can these passages be reconciled? The word *tempt* has different meanings.

What does it mean here? To try. Heb. 11:17.

What did Abraham do? Rose early and obeyed.

By what, was he actuated? Heb. 11:17.

Why did not Abraham slay Isaac?

What did Abraham offer instead of Isaac?

Why does God give Abraham credit for offering Isaac? Because he was ready to do it, and did it in his heart. 2 Chr. 6:8.

How numerous, did God promise to make Abraham's seed?

Who should be blest in his seed?—Why?

Who is meant by this latter seed? Gal. 3:16.

What does Abraham's trial teach us? That great saints may expect great trials. John 16:33. 1 Pet. 4:12.

GEN. 23:] § 2. In what chapter, have we the account of Sarah's death?

Where did she die?

For what purpose, did Abraham then go to Hebron?

What does this teach us? That it is not unchristian to mourn and weep for departed friends.

Of whom, did Abraham purchase a burying place?

Age of Abraham at that time?—of Isaac?

GEN. 24:] Whom did Abraham send, to take a wife for Isaac?

To whose city?—In what country?

To what place? Gen. 25:20.

What relation was Nahor to Abraham?

How was the city of Nahor situated with regard to Haran? Probably very near.

From what place, had Abraham and Nahor migrated to Haran?—How long before? About 70 years.

Meaning of *migrate?*

Who met Abraham's servant, as he was praying at a well?

Who was her father?—grandfather?

What relation was Bethuel to Isaac? Gen. 22:20—22.

What relation was Laban to Rebecca?

What did Laban and Bethuel say, when the servant had told his errand?

What did Rebecca say, when they inquired of her?

Why did Isaac go out into the field?

What did the servant tell Isaac?

What was the result?

Age of Isaac then?

GEN. 25:] § 3. Abraham's second wife?

How many sons had Keturah?

Mention some of them.

How many sons had Abraham?

Of how many mothers?

To which son, did he give his chief substance?

What did he give to his other sons?

At what age, did Abraham die?

Who buried him?—where?

LESSON 6.

Jacob blest by Isaac. Jacob in Padan-aram.

GEN. 25:19—34.] § 1. Sons of Isaac?

Favorite of Isaac?—Why?
Favorite of Rebecca?
What important privilege did Esau sell to Jacob?—For what?
Where did Isaac reside? Principally at Beersheba and Gerar.
Where did he deny his wife? Gen. 26:6,7.

GEN. 27:] What did Isaac tell Esau to prepare for him?—Why?
Who contrived a plan, to deceive Isaac?
Who principally executed this plan?
Who prepared the food for Isaac?
Who did Jacob pretend to be, when he carried the food to Isaac?
What did Jacob request him to do?
How came Isaac to comply? —:23 *a.*
Over whom, did Isaac make him lord?
Who came in immediately, after Jacob had received the blessing?
How was Isaac affected?
How did Esau express his feelings?—What did he say?
What did Isaac reply?
How many times had Jacob supplanted Esau?—Meaning of *supplant?*
By what, should Esau live?
What should he do, when he should have dominion?
How did Esau feel toward Jacob?
What revenge did Esau design to take?—When?

GEN. 28:] § 2. To what place, did Jacob flee for safety?—In obedience to whom?
Mention something of his wonderful dream on the way.
What did he say, when he awoke?
What did he call the place?
Previous name?
Meaning of *Bethel?* House of God.
Where is Bethel?
Where was Jacob converted? Probably at Bethel.

GEN. 29:] Who were Jacob's wives?
Who was their father?
What relation was he to them? Gen 24:29, and 29:10.
How long did he serve for each of them?

LESSON 7.

Jacob's Return to Canaan. Reconciliation with Esau. Death of Rachel and Isaac

GEN. 31:] § 1. What did Laban's sons say of Jacob?
How did Laban appear at this time? Displeased with Jacob.
What did God tell Jacob to do?
What did his wives advise him to do?
How long had Jacob lived in Padan-aram?
In what manner did Jacob leave Laban?
Who prevented Laban from injuring Jacob?

GEN. 32:] § 2. When Jacob went on his way, who met him?
What did he say, when he saw them?—What did he call the place?
Meaning of *Mahanaim?* Two hosts.
To whom, did he send messengers?
For what purpose?
What word did they bring back?
Where did Esau live?
Where was Edom?
From whom, did Jacob pray to be delivered?
To whom, should we cry for help, when in great distress or danger?
How did Jacob pacify Esau?
To what, was Jacob's name changed?—Why?
Meaning of *Israel?* A prince of God.
Name of the place?
Meaning of *Peniel?* The face of God.

GEN. 33:] In what manner, did Esau meet Jacob?
What did Esau say, when Jacob offered him the present?
Why did Esau accept it?

§ 3. Where did Jacob soon fix his residence?

GEN. 34:] Parents of Dinah?
Which of Jacob's sons slew the Shechemites?
How was their father affected by their conduct?
GEN. 35:] Where did God then send Jacob?
What did Jacob tell his family to put away?
What did he do with them?
Why did not the people of the land pursue after the sons of Jacob?
After he came to Bethel, what did God promise to give him?

§ 4. Where did Rachel die?
Which of her sons was born there?
Which way is Bethel from Jerusalem?
How far?
Where did Jacob find Isaac?
How old was Isaac, when he died?—Who buried him?

LESSON 8.

Joseph sold into Egypt. His Imprisonment and Advancement in Egypt.

GEN. 35:21—26.] § 1. How many sons had Jacob?—Of how many mothers?
Names of their mothers?
Sons of Leah?—of Rachel?—of Bilhah?—of Zilpah?
GEN. 37:] Favorite son of Jacob?
Token of Jacob's peculiar love?
How were Joseph's brethren affected?
What conduct of Joseph probably increased their hatred? —:2 *z.*
Whose fault was it, that they *could not* speak peaceably to him?
Whom should sinners blame, when they say, they cannot love Christ?
What did Joseph dream, that his brethren's sheaves did to his?
How were his brethren affected by that?
What did they say?
Meaning of *obeisance?*
What did Jacob say to him?
What evil passion was excited in his brethren by his second dream?—Meaning of *envy?*
What did Jacob observe?

§ 2. Where did Joseph's brethren go, to feed their flocks?
From what place, did he go, to seek them?—At what age?
Where did he find them?
What conspiracy did they form, when they saw him?—Meaning of *conspiracy?*
What did they say of him?
What did they say of his dreams?
Counsel of Reuben?—Object of that counsel?
Of what, did they divest him?
Meaning of *divest?*
Where did they cast him?
To whom, did they sell him?
What did they do with his coat?
What did they say to Jacob?
Jacob's answer?—What did he do?
Who attempted to comfort him?
What did he say?
To whom, did the Ishmaelites sell Joseph?—Who was Potiphar?
GEN. 39:] How did Potiphar regard Joseph?—Why?
Of what, did Potiphar make him overseer?
Effect upon Potiphar's welfare?
What noted saying did Joseph utter, when tempted to sin?
What was done to Joseph, for his virtue?
With what, did they hurt his feet? Ps. 105:18.
With whom, did the Lord give him favor?
What did the keeper commit to him?

GEN. 40:] § 3. Distinguished Egyptians, imprisoned with Joseph?
Reason of their uncommon sadness, on a certain morning?
By whom, were their dreams interpreted?—Which favorably?
What was the result?
Joseph's request to the chief butler?

Conduct of the chief butler with regard to Joseph?

GEN. 41:] What reminded this chief butler of his fault?

To what, did Pharaoh's dreams relate?

Whom did Pharaoh appoint to store up corn?—To what office, was Joseph raised?

Wife of Joseph?—His father-in-law?

Sons of Joseph?

LESSON 9.

Israel's removal to Egypt.

§ 1. Extent of the famine? Gen. 41:56.

GEN. 42:] Why did Joseph's brethren first go into Egypt?

Which of them did not go?

What respect did they show Joseph?

What did Joseph then remember?

What did he accuse his brethren of being?—Meaning of *spies?*

How did he propose to prove them?

Where did he put them?

How long?—Meaning of *ward?*

What did they say to each other?

How was Joseph affected?

Whom did Joseph retain bound, when he sent the rest away?

What did Jacob say, when they returned? —:36.

Reflection? How often do we consider things *against* us, that are eminently *for* us.

GEN. 43:] § 2. What did Jacob say to his sons, when their corn was spent?

Upon what condition, would they consent to go?

For what special mercy, did he pray, when he consented?

Submissive reflection of Jacob?

What did Joseph say to Benjamin, when he saw him at his house?

How was Joseph affected?

How much larger than the rest, was Benjamin's mess?

GEN. 44:] § 3. Into whose sack, did Joseph command his steward to put his silver cup?

After they were gone, whom did Joseph send to bring them back?

What did they do, when the cup was found in Benjamin's sack?

What homage did they pay Joseph, when they came to his house?

Meaning of *homage?*

Who made a most eloquent speech, to conciliate Joseph?

GEN. 45:] How was Joseph affected?

What did he say to them?

How did his brethren feel?

Why did he tell them not to grieve?

How long had the famine continued?

How much longer should it continue?

What did Joseph propose for his father's family?

Caution to his brethren, as they were about to depart?

How was Jacob affected, when they told him of the glory of Joseph?—Why?

What did he say, when constrained to believe?

GEN. 46:] § 4. Where did Jacob offer sacrifice on his way to Egypt?

What did God tell him not to fear?

What would God make of him?

How many of Jacob's descendants went with him into Egypt?

Where did Joseph meet Jacob?

What did Jacob say to Joseph?

Occupation of the sons of Israel?

Where did they wish to dwell?

Why not among the Egyptians?

Where was Goshen?

Miscellaneous Questions. No 2.

§ 1. Which period is that of idolatry?

Who lived to be 950 years old?

What relation was Abraham to Lot?

What Hebrew ruled Egypt?

What city was about 35 miles north of Jerusalem?

Whom did Melchizedek refresh with bread and wine?

Who led Lot and his family out of Sodom?
Who told Abraham to cast out Hagar and Ishmael?
Who was the father of Rebecca?
Whose favorite was Jacob?
Who said, Bless me, even me also, O my father?
Who had a most wonderful dream at Bethel?
Husband of Rachel?
Who advised Jacob to leave Padan-aram?
Where did the angels of God meet Jacob?
On what occasion, did Jacob pray to be delivered from Esau?
Whom did Simeon and Levi slay?
Who lived to be 180 years old?
Who stripped Joseph of his coat?
Who sold Joseph to a company of Ishmaelites?
When was idolatry probably invented?
On what plain, was Babel?
What son of Terah died in Ur?

§ 2. Where did Abraham build altars?
What connections separated, to avoid contention?
Who gave Melchizedek tithes?
Who became a pillar of salt?
What son of Abraham dwelt in the wilderness of Paran?
Whom did Rebecca find praying at a well?
Which of the three pilgrims resided principally at Beersheba and Gerar?
Who supplanted Esau?
Where had Jacob a most wonderful dream?
Father of Leah and Rachel?
What advice did Leah and Rachel give Jacob?
What means did Jacob use to be delivered from Esau?
What vengeance did Simeon and Levi take upon the Shechemites?
Who had twelve sons?
Who cast Joseph into a pit?
Of whom, did Potiphar purchase Joseph?
Husband of Asenath?
What sin seems to have infected most of mankind soon after the flood?

§ 3. Who was Sarah's husband?
What city was about 12 miles north of Jerusalem?
What people of God obtained great wealth in Egypt?
What proper name signifies *confusion?*
Whom did Abraham pray, that God would save, for the sake of ten righteous?
How was Abraham's servant employed, when Rebecca found him at a well?
Who, besides Abraham, denied his wife at Gerar?
Against whom, did Esau indulge a murderous hatred?
Daughters of Laban?
What was another name for Israel?
Who told his household to put away their strange gods?
Who was the mother of half Jacob's sons?
Who bought and sold Joseph?
Who was Potipherah?
Who said, All these things are against me?
By whom, was Mahanaim so called?
Who did not like to retain God in their knowledge?
Whose language did God confound?
Who was Milcah's husband?
With whom, should we endeavor to live peaceably?
Who said he was but dust and ashes when pleading with God?
What seal of righteousness did Abraham receive?
What female died when she was 127 years old?

§ 4. Who was Rebecca's grandfather?
Who told his son to prepare savory meat for him?
Who, did Isaac say, should live by his sword?
What was Luz afterwards called?
From whom, did Jacob go away unawares?

On what occasion, was Jacob's name changed to Israel?

Effect of the terror of God upon a number of cities, when the Shechemites were slain?

Whose favorite was Joseph?

For what purpose, did Joseph's brethren go to Shechem?

Who made Joseph overseer of his house?

Who imprisoned his brethren in Egypt?

On what occasion, did Jacob say, All these things are against me?

Whom did God give up to a reprobate mind?

Who removed from Ur to Haran?

Who denied his wife in Egypt?

What city was about 22 miles nearly south of Jerusalem?

On what occasion, did Abraham say, that he was but dust and ashes?

After what destruction, did Abraham sojourn at Gerar?

§ 5. Who was Keturah?

Who told Esau to prepare savory meat for him?

By what, did Isaac say, that Esau should live?—Why was Luz called Bethel?

How long did Jacob serve for his two wives?

On what occasion, was Mahanaim so called?

Whom did Sarah tell Abraham to cast out?

What proper name signifies *a prince of God?*

To whom, did Jacob give a coat of many colors?

Who conspired to slay their brother at Dothan?

Who was Potiphar?

Why did not Benjamin go with his brethren, when they first went into Egypt?

What, besides corn, was put into Benjamin's sack?

Who lived 350 years after the flood?

Which of the periods is that of the three pilgrims?

Another name for Charran?

What fear brings a snare?

In what battle, were nine kings engaged?

What cities are set forth for an example, suffering the vengeance of eternal fire?

Where did Abraham deny his wife the second time?

Whose example justifies mourning and weeping for departed relatives?

§ 6. Father of Esau?

Who contrived a stratagem to deceive Isaac?

Why did Jacob flee to Padan-aram?

What proper name signifies *the house of God?*

What did Laban's sons say of Jacob?

What proper name signifies *two hosts?*

Who marched with 400 men, to meet Jacob?

When did idolatry overspread a great part of the world?

Who confounded the language of the Babel-builders?

What proper name signifies *the face of God?*

What noted town was six miles south of Jerusalem?

Who dreamed that his sheaves received obeisance from his brethren's?

Where did Joseph's brethren conspire to slay him?

What punishment did Pharaoh inflict upon his chief baker and butler?

How did Judah conciliate Joseph in Egypt?

Upon whom, did Noah pronounce a curse?

Where did Abraham and Isaac sojourn?

From what place, did Abraham remove, when he was 75 years old?

§ 7. Who carried Lot captive?

Of what destruction, did angels inform Lot?

Who was 100 years younger than his father?

What did Abraham purchase of Ephron?

Mother of Esau?

For what purpose, did Rebecca contrive a stratagem?

How did Esau comfort himself when he had lost the blessing?

Who was probably converted at Bethel?

Who said, that Jacob had taken away all that was their father's?

Whom did God prevent Laban from injuring?

Old Testament name for Sychem?

Which of the three pilgrims resided some time in Shechem?

Where was Benjamin born?

Who said, Behold this dreamer cometh?

Who refused to be comforted for the loss of his son?

Whom did Joseph request to remember him?

Upon whom, are the sins of fathers sometimes visited?

Sons of Terah?

Whom did Abraham deliver from captivity?

Whose prayer seems to have been the means of delivering Lot from Sodom?

Old Testament name for Sychar?

Who was ninety years younger than his mother?

For what purpose, did Abraham send his servant to Mesopotamia?

§ 8. Whose favorite was Esau?

Who procured the blessing that was designed for his brother?

Who directed Jacob to flee to Padan-aram?

Husband of Leah?

Why was Laban displeased with Jacob?

Daughter of Jacob?

Where did Isaac die?

Who saved Joseph from being murdered by his brethren?

What Hebrew did Potiphar purchase

Who forgot the special kindness of Joseph?

PERIOD IV.

From the Removal to Egypt, B. C. 1706, *to the Deliverance from Egypt, B. C.* 1491.—215 *Years.*

LESSON 1.

Israel in Egypt. Death of Jacob and Joseph.

§ 1. Name of the third period? Period of Increase.

Why so called? Because there was then the greatest increase of the Hebrews, ever known among mankind.

Length of the fourth period?

GEN. 48:] Names of Joseph's sons?

On what occasion, did he carry them to visit their grandfather?

What did Jacob say concerning them? —:5 z.

Why were the descendants of Ephraim and Manasseh considered as two tribes?

Why did Jacob wish Ephraim and Manasseh brought to him?

What reason did Jacob give for preferring Ephraim to Manasseh?

GEN. 49:] Why did Israel wish to see his sons just before he died?

What other Old Testament saints were remarkably inspired to prophesy, just before their death? Moses and Joshua.

Where did Jacob charge his sons to bury him?—Why?

What took place, when Jacob had made an end of commanding his sons?

GEN. 50:] What did the physicians do to the body of Jacob?—In how many days?—Meaning of *embalm?*

Age of Jacob when he died? Gen. 47:28.—When he came into Egypt?—How long had he been there?

How long did the Egyptians mourn for Jacob?

§ 2. What request did Joseph's brethren make to him, after the death of their father?

In what manner, did he answer them?

What would he do for them?

Why had God sent Joseph into Egypt?

At what age, did Joseph die?

What had he just said, God would do for the Israelites?

LESSON 2.

Job. Age in which he lived. His happy State. His Calamities.

JOB 1:] § 1. Where did Job live?

What was his character?

His character compared with his cotemporaries? Job 2:3.—Meaning of *cotemporary?*

For what, was he particularly distinguished? James 5:11.

When did Job live? Probably between the days of Joseph and Moses.

How does it appear, that he did not live before the flood? The flood is mentioned as past. Job 22:15,16.

How does it appear, that he did not live before the call of Abraham? Science and literature seem to have been in a more advanced state in the days of Job than in the days of Terah. Job 31:35, and 9:9, and 38:32.

How does it appear, that he did not live in the days of Abraham, Isaac, Jacob or Joseph? We can hardly suppose, that he was a better saint than any of these. Job 1:1, and 2:3.

Why could he not have lived after Moses? He seems to have been ignorant of the Mosaic law, and the conquest of Canaan; and to have lived, before man's life was reduced to seventy years. Job 42:16. Ps. 90:10.

§ 2. Comparative greatness of Job?

Number of his sheep?—of his oxen?

Who showed him the utmost respect? Young and old, princes and people. Job 29:8—11,21—25.

How many sons had Job?—daughters?

Where did they feast from day to day?

What did Job fear for them?

Of what, is there great danger in feasting? Of sin and blasphemy.

Remark of Solomon upon this subject? Ec. 7:2.

What did Job do for them?

When should we particularly pray for our friends? When they are in special danger of sin.

When the sons of God came to present themselves before the Lord, what evil being came among them?

Instruction? There seems to be no place on earth too sacred for Satan to enter.

What did the Lord say to Satan?

Satan's reply?—God's second question?

Satan's first query respecting Job?

What did Satan say, Job would do, if God should take away his possessions?

Into whose power, did God give them up?

What is Satan called in Rev. 12:10?

What losses suddenly came upon Job?

Most noted saying of Job? —:21 *x.*

In what sense, did God take them away? He permitted Satan to do it.

In what events, should we acknowledge the providence of God?

JOB 2:] What did Job still hold fast?—Meaning of *integrity?*

With what condition, did God give up Job into the hand of Satan?

With what, did Satan smite Job?

Advice of Job's wife?—Job's reply?

LESSON 3.

Visit of Job's three Friends.

JOB 2 : 11—] § 1. Names of Job's three friends?

What appointment had they made?

How were they affected, when they saw how he was changed?

How long did they sit with him in silence?—Upon what?—Why?

JOB 3 :] What did Job then do?

Why may not Job be excused for cursing his day? No temptation can excuse sin.

What if it could? Sin would cease to be sin.

What can we not expect in the greatest saints on earth? Absolute perfection.

§ 2. Who answered Job's first speech to his friends? Job 4:1.

In how many chapters, is the first speech of Eliphaz contained?

JOB 6 :] Who answered Eliphaz?

What did Job wish to have thoroughly weighed?

What, did he say, drank up his spirits?

What terrors were set against him?

With what, did Job afterwards say, that God filled him? Job 9:18.

What do these and similar passages teach respecting Job's afflictions? That they were in a great measure spiritual. Job 9:17,28,34, and 10:15—17, and 13:24, 26, and 16:12—14, and 19:6—11, and 23:2—9,15, and 27:2.

Of what, did Zophar implicitly accuse Job? Job 11:3.

How was the discussion conducted? Job made several speeches, each of which, except the last, was answered by one of his friends.

In what order, did his friends speak? In rotation, Eliphaz, Bildad and Zophar.

Meaning of *rotation?*

How many times did Eliphaz and Bildad speak? Three times each.

How many times did Zophar? Twice.

How many times did Job address them? Nine times.

Why did they not answer Job's ninth speech? Job 32:3 *m.*

What had Job called them? Job 16:2.

Which of Job's speeches was longest?

§ 3. Chief subject of discussion between Job and his friends? Whether this life is a state of retribution.

Principal thing, of which they accused Job? Hypocrisy.

Why did they think him a hypocrite? They thought the Lord would not so afflict a good man.

Principal object of his replies? To repel the charge.

In what sense, does Job seem to have been righteous in his own eyes? He did not consider himself a hypocrite.

Do you recollect any of his confessions of sin? Job 7:20, and 9:20.

LESSON 4.

Speech of Elihu. Addresses of God Restoration of Job.

JOB 32 :] § 1. Who spoke after Job's ninth speech?

Who was Elihu? He seems to have been a youthful friend, who had heard their speeches.

Against whom, was his wrath kindled?

Why against Job?—his three friends?

What did they seem to have witnessed, near the close of his speech? A thunder-storm and whirlwind.

JOB 38 :] § 2. Who spoke next, after Elihu?—To whom?—Out of what?

God's first question to Job?—Second?

How was creation celebrated?—:7.

Job's first confession to God? Job 40:4.

What is implied in laying his hand upon his mouth?

JOB 42 :] Job's second confession?—:5,6.

Whom did the Lord next address?

With whom, was he angry?—Why?

What did he tell them to do?

What would Job do for them?

What was their conduct?

Instruction? We should pray for those who have treated us most severely. Mat. 5:44.

§ 3. Between what speakers, mentioned in the book of Job, was there much contradiction? Job and his friends.

How can the whole book be true, when some parts contradict others? Some parts, not true in themselves, may be true records of what others said.

What example can you mention from the New Testament? Mat. 12:24.

From what parts of the book of Job, should we be very cautious of taking proofs of any doctrine? The speeches of Job's friends.—Why? —:8.

What parts of the book of Job are true in themselves? The declarations of the historian, most of Job's, and many others.

What caution should we always use in reading the scriptures? Consider, whether any passage is represented as true in itself, or as only the remark of some one, who might err.

§ 4. When Job prayed for his friends, what did God do for him?

What does this teach us? That those who pray down blessings upon others, will procure blessings upon themselves.

Meaning of *turning the captivity of Job?* Delivering him from his calamities, or from the power of Satan.

How much did God give Job?

What is said of his latter end?

Writer of the book of Job? Probably Moses.—Where written? Probably in Midian.

Most ancient writing extant? Probably the book of Job.

LESSON 5.

Egyptian Bondage. Early History of Moses.

EX. 1:] § 1. When the Israelites became very numerous in Egypt, what fears were felt by the new king?

What method did he first adopt, to prevent their increase?—Result?

What made their lives bitter?

Where did the king command the infant sons of Israel to be thrown?

Name given to many of the kings of Egypt? Pharaoh.

§ 2. Man, employed by God, to deliver Israel from Egypt? Moses.

Parents of Moses? Ex. 6:20.

EX. 2:] Of what tribe?

How long did his mother hide him?

What did she then do with him?

Who found him?

Who was called to nurse him?

What did Pharaoh's daughter say to her?

Early character of Moses? Acts 7:22.

What did he refuse to be called, when he was come to years? Heb. 11:24.—At what age? Acts 7:23.

What did Moses prefer to the pleasures of sin? Heb. 11:25.

What did he esteem the reproach of Christ?

How could Moses be said to bear the reproach of Christ so long before his coming? Faith in a promised Savior induced him to give up all, and suffer every reproach.

To what, did he have respect? Heb. 11:26.

To what, should we have respect in all that we do and suffer? An eternal reward of grace. Mat. 5:12.

What special caution should we herein exercise? That we do not consider it a reward of debt, but of grace. Luke 17:10.

§ 3. What did Moses do to an Egyptian whom he saw smiting a Hebrew?

What, did he suppose, his brethren would understand by this? Acts 7:25.

In what, do the Hebrews appear to have been deeply sunk? In servitude, ignorance and stupidity.

What did Moses say to two of his contending brethren, the next day?—Their reply?

What did Pharaoh seek to do to Moses?—Where did Moses flee?

In what part of Midian? Probably between the forks of the Red Sea, south of Sinai.

LESSON 6.

Moses in Midian. Moses and Aaron sent to Pharaoh. Additional Burdens.

EX. 3:] § 1. With whom, did Moses dwell in Midian?

Whom did he marry? Ex. 2:21.

Names of his two sons? 1 Chr. 23:15.

Occupation of Moses in Midian?

Name of his father-in-law?

What sight did Moses see at Horeb?

Why is the same mountain called both Horeb and Sinai? It had two peaks called by these names.

What did Moses say, when he saw the burning bush?

Whom did the angel of the Lord declare himself to be?

Who is here meant by the angel of the Lord? Probably Christ.

For what, was the Lord come down?

To whom, did he propose to send Moses?—For what?

What did Moses reply?

Who, did God say, would go with him?

Who, should Moses tell the Hebrews, had sent him?

EX. 4:] More direct objections of Moses? —:1,10.

How did God remove these objections? By miracles and promises.

What did Moses then reply? —:13.

How did God regard this reply?

What Levite, did God say, should assist Moses?

What did God tell him to take in his hand?—For what?

§ 2. Where did Moses meet Aaron?

What did Moses tell Aaron?

Whom did they collect together in Egypt?

Effect of Aaron's address and miracles, upon the people?

What homage did they pay?

EX. 5:] What word from the Lord, did Moses and Aaron declare to Pharaoh?

His reply?

What did Pharaoh require to be laid upon the Hebrews?

What was done to the Hebrew officers, for not performing their task?

What did Pharaoh say, was the reason, they wished to go and sacrifice?

What did they say, Moses and Aaron had put into the hands of the Egyptians?

EX. 6:] § 3. From what, did the Lord say, he would deliver the Hebrews?

Into what land, would he bring them?

Why did they not hearken?

EX. 7:] Age of Moses, when he spoke to Pharaoh?—of Aaron?

Into what, was Aaron's rod turned, before the Egyptians?

What did Pharaoh do to harden his own heart?

What did Aaron's rod do to the rest?

Principal sorcerers, that withstood Moses? 2 Tim. 3:8.

LESSON 7.

Plagues of Egypt. Passover.

EX. 7:] § 1. How many plagues did God send upon the Egyptians? Ten.

For what end? —:5 *a.*

First plague?

How was Pharaoh's heart then hardened?

EX. 8:] Second plague?

How did the magicians imitate this plague?

Request of Pharaoh under the plague of the frogs?—His promise?

What did he do, when he saw, there was respite from the frogs?

What did the magicians say, when unable to imitate the third plague?

Ex. 9:] What plague was inflicted upon the magicians?

Meaning of *blains?* Blisters.

Mention some of the other plagues.

Confession of Pharaoh after the plague of hail and of locusts?

What did he do, when he saw, the hail and thunders were ceased?

Ex. 11:] Last and most dreadful plague?

In whose sight, was Moses very great?

Ex. 12:] § 2. What rite commemorated the deliverance of Israel from the last plague?—Animal used?

What should they do with the blood?—with the flesh?

In what manner, should they eat it?

Why called passover?

Of what, was the paschal lamb a type? John 1:29. 1 Cor. 5:7. 1 Pet. 1:19.

What should the Israelites tell their children, who should afterwards inquire respecting the passover?

§ 3. Who and what were smitten by the last plague?—At what time?

Why was there a great cry in Egypt?

What did the Egyptians say, when they urged the Israelites to depart?

What did the Israelites borrow or require of the Egyptians?

How long did the Israelites sojourn in Egypt?

From what event, is this period reckoned? From Abraham's going into Egypt?

What part of that time, were the Israelites actually in Egypt?

Ex. 13:] § 4. What were the Israelites to do with the first born of man and beast?

Meaning of *sanctify?*

What bread did they eat, after the passover?—How long?

How many Hebrew men went out of Egypt? Ex. 12:37.

Whole number of Israelites at that time? Probably about two millions.

In what period, had the population doubled? About eleven years.

How much greater is this, than the increase of the population of our own country? More than twice as great.

LESSON 8.

Deliverance from Egypt.

Ex. 13:] § 1. Nearest way from Egypt to Canaan?

Why did not the Lord lead them by that way?

State of the Israelites' health? Ps. 105:37.

Whose bones did Moses carry up from Egypt?—Why? Gen. 50:25.

How did the Lord lead them by day?—by night?

Ex. 14:] § 2. Conduct of the Egyptians, when the Israelites were gone?

How did the Israelites feel, when they saw the Egyptians?

To whom, did they cry?

Their first question to Moses?

What did Moses tell them to do?

Who should fight for them?

What separated the Egyptians and Israelites, during the night?

How did it appear to the Egyptians?—to the Israelites?

What drove back the sea?

Upon what, did the Israelites go through the sea?

Conduct of the Egyptians?

Who troubled the Egyptians?

What did they say?

Why was Moses ordered to stretch out his hand over the sea?

What became of the Egyptians?

What furnished a wall to the Israelites, as they passed through the sea?

Where, and in what condition, did the Israelites see the Egyptians?

Effect upon the Israelites?

§ 3. What event is more celebrated in scripture, than almost any other? The deliverance from Egypt.

Of what, is it a striking type? The

deliverance of God's people from all their enemies.

EX. 15:] How did the Israelites then celebrate this deliverance?

Most noble use of music and poetry? To celebrate the praises of God.

Who is the strength and song of believers?

What would take hold on the inhabitants of Palestina?

Meaning of *Palestina?* Land of the Philistines.

Effect upon the Canaanites?

Sister of Moses and Aaron?

How did she and other females celebrate their deliverance?

Why does not that dancing justify the present practice? It was very different, both in manner and design.

What did Miriam sing?

Miscellaneous Questions. No. 3.

§ 1. Which period was the Period of Increase?

How did Joseph comfort his brethren after the death of Jacob?

On what solemn occasion, did Satan once come among the sons of God?

Whom did Job call miserable comforters?

Who fled from Pharaoh into Midian?

Who was Jethro?

On what occasion, did Pharaoh charge the Hebrews with idleness?

How many times did Job address his friends?

When and where was the greatest increase of population ever known?

Who sent Joseph into Egypt to save much people alive?

Who said, Doth Job fear God for nought?

What four men discussed the great question, whether this life is a state of retribution?

Who paid Jochebed for nursing Moses?

Other name of Jethro?

Wife of Moses?

On what occasion, was the passover instituted?

§ 2. Who were Ephraim and Manasseh?

Whom did God send into Egypt to save much people alive?

Who said, that Job would curse God, if God took away his property?

Who accused Job of hypocrisy?

Who answered Job out of the whirlwind?

Who was paid for nursing her own son?

Whose flocks did Moses feed?

Husband of Zipporah?

Where did the Hebrews double their population in about eleven years?

Where did Jacob bless Ephraim and Manasseh?

Who is the great accuser of Christian brethren?

What had Job been doing for others, when the Lord turned his captivity?

Whom did the king of Egypt command to cast into the Nile?

Why did Moses flee to Midian?

What two brothers met at the mount of God?

Where did the cloudy, fiery pillar first appear?

What sea did the Israelites pass between Egypt and Sinai?

Which of Jacob's sons was the father of two tribes?

§ 3. What dying patriarch told the Israelites, that God would visit them in Egypt?

Who blest God under the greatest losses?

How were Amram and Jochebed related to Moses?

Whom did God answer out of the whirlwind?

Who refused to be called the son of Pharaoh's daughter?

Whom did the cloudy, fiery pillar separate in Egypt?

Who was Miriam?

Which of his grandsons did Jacob adopt?

Which of Joseph's two sons did Jacob prefer?

What eminent saint lived in Uz?

Why should we not believe all that was said by Job's three friends?

Most distinguished Levite?

Out of what, did God answer Job?

What did Moses refuse to be called?

Confession of Pharaoh after the plague of hail and locusts?

Who were Gershom and Eliezer?

What were Job's children doing, when he feared they were sinning and cursing God in their hearts?

On what occasion, did Jacob tell his sons what should befall them in the last days?

Who was most distinguished for patience?

§ 4. Who advised Job to curse God and die?

Into what river, did the king of Egypt command the infant sons of Israel to be thrown?

What did Moses say to two contending Israelites?

After what plagues, did Pharaoh confess, that he had sinned?

Who were Eliphaz, Bildad and Zophar?

Where was Jacob buried?

Who behaved much better under great bereavements, than Satan had said he would?

What did Moses esteem the reproach of Christ?

What was there peculiar in the tenth plague of Egypt?

Who was Zipporah?

Most noble design of music and poetry?

Who embalmed Jacob's body?

How did Job's children spend their time from day to day at each other's houses?

Why did Job's three friends visit him?

§ 5. Who was Elihu?

Who slew an Egyptian for smiting a Hebrew?

First miracle, wrought by Moses and Aaron before Pharaoh?

What did Pharaoh do, when he saw there was respite from the frogs?

What Hebrew was very great in the sight of the Egyptians?

Design of the song in Ex. 15:?

Who offered sacrifices for his children, while they were feasting?

Of what very great sin, was Job guilty?

Who spoke after Job's ninth speech?

Whom did Moses slay?

Where did Moses see the burning bush?

§ 6. Why did God send plagues upon Egypt?

On what occasion, was there a very great cry in Egypt?

What became of the Egyptians, who pursued the Israelites?

For whom, did the Egyptians mourn seventy days?

What did Job do for his children, while they were feasting?

Where can we not expect absolute perfection in saints?

Who was hid three months by his mother?

Into what, was Aaron's rod turned before Pharaoh?

What appeared dark to the Egyptians, and light to Israel?

When did Job live?

Who requested Joseph to forgive them, after the death of Jacob?

What should we always do for our friends, when we consider them in special danger of sin?

Whom did Zophar implicitly accuse of lying?

Why did Moses flee into Midian?

Principal sorcerers, that opposed Moses?

PERIOD V.

From the Deliverance from Egypt, B. C. **1491**, *to the Entrance into Canaan, B. C.* **1451**.—40 *Years.*

LESSON 1.

Israel from the Red Sea to Sinai.

EX. 15:] § 1. To what place, did the Israelites come from the Red Sea?

Why could they not drink of the waters?—Meaning of *Marah?* Bitter.

What was their conduct at Marah?

To whom, did Moses cry?

What does this teach us? That when men injure us, it is better to cry to the Lord, than to cry out against them.

Remark upon the inconstancy of the Israelites? Ps. 106:12,13.

How were the waters of Marah made sweet?

What did the Israelites find at Elim?

EX. 16:] Against whom, did they murmur at the wilderness of Sin?

Where did they wish, they had died?

Why, did they say, they had brought them forth into the wilderness?

How did God supply them with bread?

Name of that bread?

When and where did they gather it?

How supplied, on the sabbath?

What flesh did God give them?

Why was a pot filled with manna?

How long were they fed with manna?

EX. 17:] § 2. Next important encampment, after leaving the wilderness of Sin?

Of what, were they in want at Rephidim?

With whom, did they chide?

What did they tell him to give them?

For what, did they say, he had brought them from Egypt?

What were they almost ready to do to Moses?

How was water brought out of the rock at Horeb?

Of what, was that rock a type? 1 Cor. 10:4.

Names given to the place?

Meaning of *Massah?* Temptation.—Of *Meribah?* Strife.

§ 3. Who fought with Israel at Rephidim?

Commander of the Israelites?

When did Israel prevail?

When did Amalek?

Who assisted in holding up the hands of Moses?

What would God do to Amalek?

Against whom, is it dangerous to fight? The people of God.

EX. 18:] What connections came to Moses at Rephidim?

For what, did Jethro then rejoice?

For what, did he bless God?

In what service, was Jethro afraid Moses would wear away?

What did Jethro say of the greatness of the Lord?

What characters did Jethro recommend for rulers and judges?

To whom, did Jethro then sacrifice?

What men did Moses choose?

What cases were judged by Moses?—by them?

LESSON 2.

The Giving of the Law.

EX. 19:] § 1. Next encampment after leaving Rephidim?

What did God say the people should be to him, if they would be obedient?—:5 *m*

What did they promise?

With what appearance, did God say, he would come to Moses?

What should be done to any, that should touch the mount?

Where did the people stand, when the law was given?

Meaning of *nether?*

What was then the appearance and state of Sinai?

What did Moses say in view of the terrible sight? Heb. 12:21.

Who were upon the mount, when the law was given? —:24.

Who have much greater reason, than Moses had, to fear and quake in view of the wrath of God? The wicked.

EX. 20:] § 2. How many commandments did God speak to all Israel?

Preface to the ten commandments?

What is the first?—Meaning of this commandment? Probably, that we should not use other gods or idols in the worship of Jehovah. —:23.

What is the second commandment?—the third?—fourth?—fifth?—sixth?—seventh?—eighth?—ninth?—tenth?

What did the people do, when they witnessed these displays of terrible majesty?

What did they say to Moses?

What did Moses reply?

To what, did Moses then draw near?

How was the rest of the law given? God communicated it to Moses, and Moses spoke and wrote it.

MAT. 22: 34—40.] § 3. What did Christ mention as the first and great commandment of the law?—Second?

How are they alike?

What depend upon these?

Meaning of this expression? That these two are the fundamental laws of God's kingdom.

What is said of love in Rom. 13:10?

Of what, may every particular law be considered a branch? Of the great law of love.

Of what, should every thing we do, be an expression?

LESSON 3.

Three great Feasts. The Tabernacle.

EX. 23:14—17.] § 1. How often were the Jews to keep a great feast to the Lord?

First of these?—Other name? Passover.

Second?—Other name? Pentecost.

How long after the passover? Fifty days.

Design of this feast? Probably to commemorate the giving of the law.

Third feast?—Other name? Feast of tabernacles.

Design of the feast of tabernacles? To commemorate the Israelites' dwelling in tents in the wilderness.

What Israelites were to keep these feasts?

At what age, did these males commence attendance? About twelve or thirteen Luke 2:42.

§ 2. How long was Moses in the mount with God at the first writing of the commandments? Ex. 24:18.

How many times had he been called up into the mount before? Twice. Ex. 19:20, and 20:21.

Why would God have a sanctuary? Ex. 25:8.—Meaning of *sanctuary?*

As God is every where, how can he be said to dwell in one place, more than another? He manifests himself more in some places, than in others.

How did he manifest himself in the sanctuary? Sometimes by a bright light, and sometimes by speaking.

What does *the sanctuary* here mean? It seems to mean the tabernacle, and all it contained.

Of what, did God show Moses a pattern? —:9.—Where?

Meaning of *tabernacle?* A tent.

EX. 26:] § 3. What was the tabernacle, that the Israelites made for a sanctuary? A building, resembling a long, flat-roofed house, without doors or windows.

Of what, made? Planks, pillars and curtains.—Why? That it might be easily taken down, and carried from place to place.

Dimensions of the tabernacle? About 30 feet long, 20 wide and 18 high.

On what sides, were the planks placed? On the north, south and west.

What was on the east side or end? A curtain.—What called? The first vail.

How many coverings had the tabernacle? Four.—What were they? One of linen cloth, one of goats' hair, and two of skins.

Name of the curtain, that divided the tabernacle into two apartments? The second vail. Heb. 9:3.

What supported the two vails? Nine pillars.

With what, were the planks, pillars and bars overlaid? With gold.

Name of the eastern apartment? *The Holy Place.*—Of the western? *The Most Holy Place.*

How was the Holy Place entered? By removing the first vail.—The Most Holy Place? By removing the second vail.

HEB. 9: 2—4.] What were in the Holy Place?—In the Most Holy?

LESSON 4.

The Ark of the Covenant. The Mercy-Seat &c.

EX. 25: and **37:**] § 1. What was the ark of the covenant? A chest or box, made principally of wood.

Dimensions? Four feet long, and two and a half wide and high.

With what, overlaid, within and without?

Of what, was the lid or cover of the ark made? Solid gold.

What was it called? The mercy-seat.

What were placed upon the ends of the mercy-seat? The forms of cherubims, or angels, made of gold

Why was the cover of the ark called the mercy-seat? Because, from that, God manifested special mercy.

By what, did God often manifest himself upon the mercy-seat? A bright light. Ps. 80:1.

What did the Jews call that light? Shechinah, or the habitation of God.

What were put into the ark? Heb. 9:4.

What did the ark contain when it was put into the temple? 1 K. 8:9.

§ 2. What was the court of the tabernacle? A large space of ground, in which the tabernacle was placed.

Form? Twice as long as it was wide.

How much longer than the tabernacle? Fifteen times.

In which end, was the tabernacle? In the west end.

By what, was the court enclosed? Linen curtains.

LESSON 5.

Priests and Levites, &c.

§ 1. Who ministered in the sanctuary? The priests.

How often? Morning and evening.

Who ministered in the Most Holy Place? The high priest.

How often? Once a year.

What did he then do? Burnt incense, and sprinkled the blood of an offered beast upon the mercy-seat. Lev. 16:11—14.

What was the altar of incense? A small altar of wood, covered with gold.

Where kept? In the sanctuary.

For what purpose? To offer incense upon, twice a day.

What was the shew-bread? Twelve loaves of bread, placed upon the table in the sanctuary.

How often renewed? Every sabbath.

What was done with that, which was taken away? It was eaten by the priests

Why twelve loaves? To correspond with the twelve tribes of Israel.

What did this bread represent? Probably Christ, the bread of life. John 6:35.

Why was it not eaten by all the people? This was impossible.

Why by the priests? They may be considered as the representatives of the religious community. Lev. 24:

§ 2. Give some account of the golden candlestick. It had a shaft, or straight piece, with six curved branches, with a lamp upon the shaft, and a lamp upon each branch.

When were these lamps to burn? Continually.

What was the altar of burnt-offering? An altar of wood, overlaid with brass, about five feet high, and eight feet square at top.

Where was it placed? Just before the tabernacle.

For what use? To offer burnt-offerings upon.

§ 3. First Levitical priest? Aaron.

Why called Levitical? Because he was of the tribe of Levi.

Who were the other priests? Descendants of Aaron.

Chief business of the priests? To offer sacrifices, to burn incense, to light the lamps, to instruct the people, and intercede for them.—Meaning of *intercede?*

Chief business of the high priest? To do special service in the Most Holy Place, to oversee public worship, and to judge the people.

Chief business of the Levites? To assist the priests.

Design of offering animals? To make atonement for sin, or rather to represent the atonement made by Christ.

With what fire, were the sacrifices burnt? With fire, which at first descended upon the altar, and was afterwards kep continually burning.

When were sacrifices to be offered? Daily, weekly, monthly, yearly, and on special occasions.

LESSON 6.

The Golden Calf.

EX. 32:] § 1. What did the people say to Aaron, when they saw, that Moses delayed to come down from the mount?

What did Aaron tell them to give him?

What was their conduct?

What did he make of them?

What did they say of it?

Proclamation of Aaron?

Whom would Aaron have them worship in connection with the calf?

What did the people offer?

How does it appear, that they paid any worship to the calf?

What did they then do?

For what purpose, do many consider Christmas and Thanksgiving days designed? For eating, drinking and play.

§ 2. Where had the Israelites been infected with idolatry? Josh. 24:14. Ezek. 20:8.

Chief object of idolatrous worship among the Egyptians? An ox called Apis.

Most foolish notion of the Israelites? That the god of Egypt should have delivered them from the Egyptians.

§ 3. Why did God tell Moses to go down from the mount?

What did God propose to do to them?—to make of Moses?

By what means, did Moses save the people from immediate destruction?

What had Moses in his hand, when he went down?

What had God written upon them? Deut. 10:4.

What are called the commandments of the first table? The four first.

Why? Because they are supposed to have been written upon one table of stone.

To what, do they relate? To our duty to God.

What are called the commandments of the second table? The last six.

Why? Because they are supposed to have been written upon the other table?

Upon this supposition, which table would contain the most writing?

What were the feelings of Moses, when he saw the calf and the dancing?

What did he do?

What did Moses do with the calf?

LESSON 7.

Faithfulness of the Levites, &c.

§ 1. Who gathered themselves together unto Moses, when he inquired, who was on the Lord's side?

What tribe appear to have been least involved in the sin of the golden calf? The Levites.

How many of the idolaters did the Levites destroy?

By what authority, does this dreadful execution seem to have been performed? The authority of God.

Who then most earnestly interceded for the idolaters?

What else did God do to the people for their sin?

EX. 33:] § 2. Why did God say, he would not go to Canaan with the Israelites?

How were the people affected with the evil tidings?

What encouragement did God then give Moses, in answer to prayer? —:14.

What did Moses reply?

§ 3. What did Moses earnestly request God to show him?

What would God make pass before Moses?

In what, does God's glory principally consist? His goodness.

Meaning of *glory?* Excellence, or the manifestation of excellence.

What would God proclaim?

Meaning of *God's name?* Words or phrases, that denote divine perfections.

EX. 34:] § 4. How were the two tables replaced?

Mention some things, that God said, when he proclaimed his name to Moses.

What did Moses then do?

What did God say he would do before the people?—Meaning of *marvels?*

What were those marvels? Dreadful judgments upon the Canaanites.

With whom, must the Israelites not make any covenant?

What must they destroy?

How long was Moses with God in the mount, at the second writing of the commandments?

What did he bring down with him?

How did his face appear?

How were the people affected?

What did Moses do to allay their fears?

§ 5. Where was the tabernacle first set up? Near Sinai.

LEV. 10:] Who offered strange fire unto the Lord?

Meaning of *strange fire?* That which God had not kindled.

What befell them?

What shall we think of intemperate zeal? It is strange fire.

How did Aaron appear?

How should we feel under the greatest trials? Perfectly submissive.

LEV. 24:] § 6. Of what, was the son of Shelomith guilty?

How was he punished?

What laws were given at Sinai? Most of the laws contained in Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers and Deuteronomy.

Meaning of *Exodus?* Departure.

Why so called? Because it gives an account of the Israelites' departure from Egypt.

Name of the third book in the bible?

Why so called? Because it consists principally of Levitical laws.

Why are these laws called Levitical? Because they were chiefly taught and executed by the Levites.

LESSON 8.

Israel from Sinai to Kadesh.

NUM. 10:] § 1. How long were the Israelites near Sinai? Almost a year. Ex. 19:1. Num. 10:11.

How did they know, when to journey? —:11 *z.*

Who was Hobab?

Where did Moses request him to go?—Why?—His answer?

What did Moses wish Hobab to be to them?

Is it probable, that Hobab continued with Moses? Jud. 4:11.

Why did the ark go before them?

What did Moses say, when the ark set forward?—when it rested?

NUM. 11:] § 2. Conduct of the people at Taberah?—How punished?

Means of quenching the fire?

Meaning of *Taberah?* Burning.

Conduct of the people at Kibroth-hattaavah?

Who were the mixed multitude? Probably Hebrews and Egyptians.

How many elders were appointed to assist Moses?

What did they do when the spirit rested upon them?—Meaning of *prophesy* here? Probably to exhort or instruct.

Who prophesied in the camp?

Who requested Moses to rebuke them?

What did Moses say?

For what did the people weep? —:20 *z.*

What did God do, in consequence of their weeping? Ps. 106:15.

What flesh did the Lord give them?—How long?

With what, did the Lord smite them, while they were eating?

Did God grant their request in mercy, or in judgment?

Meaning of *Kibroth-hattaavah?* Graves of lust.

§ 3. Where did Israel abide, after leaving Kibroth-hattaavah?

NUM. 12:] Who spoke against Moses at Hazeroth?—Why?

Plague sent upon Miriam?

Why was Zipporah called an Ethiopian? The name *Ethiopia* was once applied to a country in Asia, including Midian.

Next encampment of Israel? At Kadesh.

LESSON 9.

The Twelve Spies. Rebellion of Korah.

§ 1. Where was Kadesh? On the south border of Canaan.

Difference between Kadesh and Kadesh-barnea? Kadesh-barnea was probably a part of Kadesh.

DEUT. 1:] How many days' journey was it from Horeb to Kadesh-barnea?—Which way?

To what mountain, did Moses say, they were come?

What did he tell them to do?

What did the people propose?

What did Moses think of the proposal?

NUM. 13:] How many men did God direct to send, to spy out Canaan?

Who was sent of the tribe of Judah?—of Ephraim?

What were some of the inquiries, which the spies were to make?

What did he tell them to bring?

How long did they search the land?

What did they bring with them?

What did they say of the land?—of the people of Canaan?

Effect of this account, upon the people? It seems to have excited a tumult.

Who stilled the people?

What did Caleb propose to do?

What did the other spies reply?

What report did the ten spies then give?

NUM. 14:] How did the congregation express their grief?

Against whom, did they murmur?

Where, did they wish, they had died?

What did they propose to do?

Who, did Moses say, should fight for them?

Which of the spies then attempted to hush the people?

What did the people command to be done to Caleb and Joshua?

Who, did the Lord then say, should not enter Canaan?

Who of that generation were excepted from that dreadful curse?

How long were the Israelites condemned to wander in the wilderness?

What became of the spies that slandered the land?

Success of those, who then attempted to enter Canaan?

NUM. 16:] § 2. Ringleaders with Korah in his rebellion?

How many princes engaged with them?

Whom did they accuse of taking too much upon them?

What became of Korah, Dathan and Abiram?—of the 250 princes?

Against whom, did the people murmur the next day?

Of what, did they accuse Moses and Aaron?

How did the Lord punish them?

About how many died of the plague?

Who was the means of staying it?

From whom, should we attempt to avert the judgments of God? From enemies, as well as friends.

LESSON 10.

Israel at Kadesh the second Time. Israel from Kadesh to the Plains of Moab.

§ 1. How long between Israel's first and second encampment at Kadesh? More than 37 years.

Events of this period? Probably none recorded, except a number of encampments, and perhaps the rebellion of Korah.

NUM. 20:] § 2. What distinguished female died at Kadesh?

Why did the people murmur, and wish themselves dead?

In what manner, did God direct Moses to procure water?

In what manner, was it procured?

In what, did this differ from the direction?

What fault did God impute to Moses and Aaron?

What judgment did God denounce upon them?

Why was this water called the water of Meribah?

Meaning of *Meribah?*

Of what unbelief, were Moses and Aaron guilty? They seem not to have believed, that God would bring water out of the rock, unless they did something more than speak to it.

What did Moses speak unadvisedly? —: 10 *z.*

How came he to speak thus? Ps. 106: 33.

Did God excuse him on account of his great temptation?

What should Christians do, in view of this sin? Take heed, lest they fall.

What should sinners do? Fear and tremble, lest they be hardened in unbelief.

§ 3. What request did Moses make to the king of Edom?

His answer?

Conduct of Israel?

Where did Aaron die?

Of what, did Moses previously divest Aaron?

Upon whom, did Moses put them?

How long did Israel mourn for Aaron?

NUM. 21:] By whom, were some of the Israelites taken prisoners?—Israel's vow?

Fate of those Canaanites?

§ 4. Why were the people much discouraged, when they compassed the land of Edom?

How were they punished for complaining?

What was done for their relief?

Of whom, was the brazen serpent a type? John 3:14. Is. 45:22.

What became of the brazen serpent? 2 K. 18:4.

§ 5. Message of Israel to Sihon?

Who was Sihon?

What was done to him for refusing?

Who was then king of Bashan?

What did they do to Og?

LESSON 11.

Balaam. Plague for Idolatry.

NUM. 22:] § 1. How were the Moabites affected, when Israel pitched upon their plains?

On which side Jordan, were the plains of Moab?

Opposite what city in Canaan?

What did the Moabites say to the elders of Midian?

Who was then king of Moab?

To what false prophet, did Balak send messengers?

Of what elders, did those messengers consist?

What did he wish Balaam to do?

What did the messengers carry to Balaam?

Meaning of *divination?*

What reason did Balaam give for not going with them?

In what respect, were the second company of messengers superior to the first?

To what, did Balak propose to promote Balaam?

Balak's reply to the second message?—:18.

Who opposed Balaam, as he went?

Why was God angry with Balaam for going? Probably because he went from motives of ambition and avarice.

How was Balaam rebuked?

NUM. 23:] Against whom, did he say, there was no enchantment?

NUM. 24:] How many times did Balaam bless Israel?

How was Balak affected?

What death did Balaam wish to die?

What does this teach us? That a desire to die the death of the righteous is no evidence that we are prepared for death.

What wicked instructions did Balaam give to Balak? Rev. 2:14.

What became of Balaam? Josh. 13:22.

NUM. 25:] § 2. What instruction should we not hear? Prov. 19:27.

What heathen divinity did Israel serve on the plains of Moab?

How did God regard their sin?

What was Moses directed to do?

Whom did Moses tell the judges to slay?

What judgment did God send upon the people for serving Baal-peor?

How many died of the plague?

LESSON 12.

Numbering the People. Eastern Israel. Death of Moses. Passage over Jordan.

§ 1. Name of the fourth book of the bible?—Why so called? From the two numberings of Israel.

NUM. 1:] Who were numbered?

Where was the first numbering?

What was then the number?

Tribe omitted?

Tribe most numerous?

Tribe least numerous?

NUM. 26:] Where and when was the second numbering? On the plains of Moab, more than 38 years after the first.

Had the Israelites increased or diminished?

Individuals included in both numberings?—Tribe not numbered in either?

Title of Ps. 90?—Subject?

Occasion? Probably the second numbering.

Who had been previously cut off? All the murmurers.

NUM. 32 :] § 2. What tribes had permission to settle east of Jordan ?

On what condition ?

What are they sometimes called ? Eastern Israel.

Meaning of *Deuteronomy ?* Second law.

Why was the fifth book in the bible so called ? Much of it consists of laws, before given.

Reason of this repetition ? Few could remember the giving of the law at Sinai.

§ 3. Why was not Moses permitted to enter Canaan ? For his sin at Kadesh.

Of what, do believers often deprive themselves by their sins ? Great privileges.

DEUT. 34 :] What did Moses survey just before he died ?—What did God say to him ?

Where did Moses die ?

Who buried him ?

Why was his grave unknown ? Probably to prevent his being worshipped.

At what age, did he die ?

What is said of his strength and sight ?

Three grand periods of Moses' life ?—Length of each ?

How long did they weep for Moses ?

For what excellence, was Moses peculiarly distinguished ? Num. 12:3.

How was he distinguished as a prophet ?

§ 4. What books of the bible did Moses write ? The five first.—Names ?

Name for them collectively ? The Pentateuch.

Meaning of *Pentateuch ?* Five books.

Other name ? The law.

What other book is he supposed to have written ?

Prophet promised, like Moses ? Probably Christ. Deut. 18:18. John 1:45. Acts 3:22,23.

In what, was Moses most like Christ ? Mediatorship.

Meaning of *mediator ?*

[*Here the pupil may find it peculiarly useful to read through the book of Deuteronomy.*]

JOSH. 1 :] § 5. Leader of Israel, after the death of Moses ?

Repeated charge to Joshua ?

On what condition, would Eastern Israel obey Joshua ?

What should be done to any one, who should rebel ?

JOSH. 2 :] § 6. Why did Joshua send spies over Jordan ?

In whose house, did they lodge ?

Word brought back ?

JOSH. 3 :] State of Jordan, at that time ?

What took place, when the feet of the ark-bearers were dipped in Jordan ?

How long did the priests stand with the ark in Jordan ?

JOSH. 4 :] Memorial of this passage ?

When did the waters return ?

Where did the people encamp ?

Where did Joshua pitch the twelve stones ?

Miscellaneous Questions. No. 4.

§ 1. Where could not the Israelites drink the waters that they found ?

Where were the Israelites first supplied with manna ?

Where did Zipporah come to Moses in the wilderness ?

Which of the ten commandments forbids stealing ?

What was the second vail ?

Where did the high priest minister once a year ?

Who might not make a covenant with the Canaanites ?

Where did the Israelites dwell in tents almost a year ?

What false prophet wished to die the death of the righteous ?

How many times were the Israelites numbered between Egypt and Canaan ?

What direction does Solomon give with regard to instruction that causeth to err ?

What proper name signifies *bitter ?*

Of what, were the Israelites afraid they should die at Rephidim?

Parents of Gershom and Eliezer?

Which commandment forbids false witness?

What part of the tabernacle was the Holy Place?

§ 2. How often did the high priest sprinkle blood upon the mercy-seat?

What idol did the Israelites make in the wilderness?

Where did Moses break the two tables of stone?

How many times was Moses forty days with God in the mount?

Who was father-in-law to Moses?

Whom was Moses requested to forbid to prophesy?

Who was most distinguished for meekness?

Who were told to speak to the rock in Kadesh?

What king of Bashan was slain by the Israelites?

Where did Israel serve Baal-peor?

Who wrote the Pentateuch?

Effect of casting the wood of a certain tree into the waters of Marah?

Where were the Israelites afraid they should die of thirst?

Who was afraid, that Moses would wear away in judging the people?

Which commandment forbids coveting?

What part of the tabernacle was the Most Holy Place?

Where did the high priest sprinkle blood once a year?

What idol did Moses grind to powder?

On what occasion, did Moses wish, that all the Lord's people were prophets?

§ 3. What proper name signifies *strife*?

What false prophet used divination against Israel?

Who was Baal-peor?

Where were the Israelites, when their warriors were 603,550?

Who probably wrote the book of Job?

Who was Og?

Where did God feed the Israelites with manna?

Where did the Israelites chide with Moses for want of water?

On what occasion, did the people remove and stand afar off from Sinai?

Into what apartments, did the second vail divide the tabernacle?

Who assisted the priests in performing their sacred rites?

How did the Levites manifest their fidelity, after the making of the golden calf?

Whose face shone, when he had been in the mount with God?

How did the people conduct, when they wanted water at Kadesh?

What book gives an account of two numberings of Israel?

§ 4. How long was the second numbering of Israel after the first?

Where were the Israelites, when their warriors were 601,730?

On which day, did the Israelites have a double supply of manna?

Who advised Moses to choose good and able men for rulers?

Preface to the ten commandments?

What was the first vail of the tabernacle?

Whom did the Levites assist in performing sacred rites?

Who said to Aaron, Up, make us gods?

How many persons were slain for worshipping the golden calf at Horeb?

Why did Moses put a vail upon his face?

Who were slain for offering strange fire to the Lord?

In compassing what land, were the Israelites much discouraged?

Where were the two numberings of Israel in the days of Moses?

What psalm is entitled A Prayer of Moses?

When did Moses become the leader of Israel?

§ 5. Who was rebuked by his beast?

Why did the Israelites have a double supply of manna on the sixth day?

Where was water first brought out of a rock for the Israelites?

On what two commands, hang all the law and the prophets?

Name of a Hebrew chest, that was overlaid with gold?

What bread did the priests renew every sabbath?

Where did God say, that he would not go with the Israelites, after they had made the golden calf?

Who said there was no enchantment against Israel?

On which side of Jordan, did the tribes of Reuben, Gad and half Manasseh settle?

Principal food of the Israelites in the wilderness?

When did God send fiery serpents among the Israelites?

What proper names signify *temptation* and *strife*?

What is meant by Eastern Israel?

§ 6. Which of the ten commandments forbids the worship of images?

Who broke the two tables of stone, on which the commandments were written?

What people were to keep three great annual feasts to the Lord?

Who were excluded from Canaan for speaking unadvisedly?

What was the mercy-seat?

What bread was eaten by priests only?

On what occasion, did the Israelites say to Aaron, Up, make us gods?

Who earnestly requested to see the glory of God?

Why did God send fiery serpents among the Israelites?

What, besides manna, did the Israelites eat in the wilderness?

Where did Amalek first fight with Israel?

What false prophet blessed Israel three times?

Which commandment forbids taking God's name in vain?

What proper name signifies *second law*?

What was the feast of unleavened bread?

Wha was the Shechinah?

How old was the shew-bread, when eaten by the priests?

§ 7. Why were Nadab and Abihu slain?

Who, did Moses wish, should be to Israel instead of eyes?

Why was Miriam smitten with leprosy?

Who accused Moses and Aaron of taking too much upon them?

For what purpose, did Moses make the brazen serpent?

With whom, did Amalek fight at Rephidim?

What did the Israelites find at Elim?

Which commandment requires children to honor their parents?

Why were twelve stones taken from Jordan and pitched in Gilgal?

What was the passover?

For what purpose, did Aaron call for the golden ornaments of the Israelites?

Father of Nadab and Abihu?

On what occasion, did Moses say, Rise up, Lord &c.?

How many of the twelve spies died of the plague?

Where did Moses say, Hear now, ye rebels?

§ 8. Who murmured against Moses and Aaron in the wilderness of Sin?

Whom did Balaam bless three times?

How many stones did the Israelites carry from Jordan to Gilgal?

In what battle, did Joshua first act as commander?

Which commandment requires us to keep the sabbath?

How did the Israelites commemorate their deliverance from the last Egyptian plague?

With what great wickedness, were the Israelites infected in Egypt?

Who held his peace, when his two sons were slain?

On what occasion, did Moses say, Return, O Lord, unto the many thousands of Israel?

Under whom, did two hundred and fifty princes rebel?

Of what, were the Israelites afraid they should die in the wilderness of Sin?

What type of Christ was lifted up in the wilderness?

Who was greatly provoked, because Balaam blessed Israel?

How did Aaron and Hur aid the devotions of Moses at Rephidim?

Which commandment forbids murder?

What feast was designed to commemorate the giving of the law?

§ 9. What people worshipped an ox called Apis?

Why was the son of Shelomith put to death?

Why was Zipporah called an Ethiopian?

How long were the twelve spies in searching the land of Canaan?

On what occasion, were two hundred and fifty princes consumed by fire?

Who refused to let the Israelites pass through Edom?

Why was Balak greatly provoked with Balaam?

Where did Jethro come to Moses?

Which commandment forbids adultery?

What characters did Jethro recommend for rulers and judges?

By what feast, did the Israelites commemorate their dwelling in tents?

On what occasion, did Moses break the two tables of stone?

Who was put to death for cursing and blasphemy?

Who expressed a wish, that all the Lord's people were prophets?

What rebels in the wilderness were swallowed up by the earth?

To whom, did the king of Edom refuse a passage through his land?

Why did Hezekiah destroy the brazen serpent?

What proper name signifies *departure?*

What proper name signifies *the graves of lust?*

Against whom, did Aaron and Miriam speak at Hazeroth?

From what place, were the twelve spies sent?

Who brought up an evil report of Canaan?

Which of the twelve spies did the congregation command to be put to death?

How many times did Israel encamp at Kadesh?

§ 10. Who said, Hear now, ye rebels?

Who were directed to look at the brazen serpent?

What king of the Amorites refused to let Israel pass through his land?

What proper name signifies *burning?*

How did Balak feel toward Balaam for blessing Israel?

Whose request did God grant, and then send leanness into their souls?

What was carried before the Israelites, as they advanced toward Jordan?

Why did the congregation bid Caleb and Joshua to be put to death?

Who accused Moses and Aaron of killing the people of the Lord?

Who stayed the plague by offering incense between the dead and the living?

Who was Balak?

Who smote the rock twice at Kadesh?

Who took the priestly robes from Aaron, and put them upon Eleazer?

What treatment did Israel receive from Arad?

§ 11. What became of Sihon?

Who were Eldad and Medad?

On what occasion, were the waters of Jordan first cut off?

Who was Balaam?

What very important place in the wilderness was on the south border of Canaan?

Where was the ark, when the Israelites were passing over Jordan?

Who first proposed to send spies from Kadesh-barnea?

When did God condemn the rebellious Israelites to die in the wilderness?

How did Aaron stay the plague, when it had slain 14,700 people?

Where did Israel encamp twice, with an interval of thirty-seven years between?

Was it at the first or second encampment at Kadesh, that Moses smote the rock twice?

Who destroyed the brazed serpent?

Who was requested to rebuke Eldad and Medad?

Who was smitten with leprosy for speaking against Moses?

What became of Balaam?

Which of the spies proposed to go up at once, and possess Canaan?

To what, did God condemn the rebellious Israelites, soon after the ten spies had slandered Canaan?

Who died in mount Hor?

Who was Sihon?

Where did God quench the fire among the people, in answer to the prayer of Moses?

Who told the Israelites, that they were not able to go up against the Canaanites?

PERIOD VI.

From the Entrance into Canaan, B. C. **1451,** *to the Reign of Saul, B. C.* **1095.**—356 *Years.*

LESSON 1.

Conquest of Canaan.

§ 1. Name of the sixth period? Period of the Judges.

Why so called? Because the Israelites were then governed by judges.

When did it commence?

How many previous periods were longer?—shorter?

JOSH. 5:] What effect upon the Canaanites, had Israel's passing through Jordan?

Feast kept at Gilgal?

JOSH. 6:] § 2. City first taken?

How many times had they compassed Jericho?

What did they carry?

What other means did they use, to throw down the wall?

What did they do to all that was within Jericho?

Who were saved alive?—Why?

What had God commissioned the Israelites to do to the Canaanites?

Reasons, why they should be destroyed? Deut. 9:5, and 20:18.

Which way was Jericho from Jerusalem?—About how far?

JOSH. 7:] § 3. Issue of the first attack upon Ai?—What was the reason?

Who had taken of the accursed thing?

Meaning of *accursed* here? It seems to mean specially devoted to the Lord.

How? Either to be kept consecrated to him, or to be destroyed.

Who may suffer for the sin of an individual? A whole nation.

What did Achan take?

What was done to Achan and his family?

Why did his family suffer with him? It is probable, they had been partakers in his sin.

JOSH. 9:] § 4. What effect had the destruction of Jericho and Ai upon several kings of Canaan?

With whom, did Joshua make a league?

By what pretence, had the Hivites induced Joshua and the princes to do this?

With what nations, might they make peace? Deut. 20:10—18.

How many cities had the Hivites?—Which was chief? Gibeon.

Why did not the Israelites smite the Hivites?

Against whom, did the congregation murmur?

From what, did Joshua say, none of the Hivites should be freed?

In what, appears to have consisted the greatest fault of the Israelites in relation to this matter? —:14.

JOSH. 10:] § 5. How did the five kings of the Amorites proceed, on account of the league with the Hivites?

On what occasion, did the sun and moon stand still?—Fate of the five kings?

JOSH. 11:] Who was then king of Hazor?

For what purpose, did Jabin form a combination with a number of northern kings?

Where did they encamp?

Where is lake Merom?

Issue of this combination?

§ 6. How long were the Israelites in conquering Canaan? About six years.

JOSH. 12:] How many kings did they conquer?

Characteristics of the Canaanites? They were large, mighty, warlike and wicked.

How could they conquer the Canaanites so soon? Deut. 7:1,2,16—24.

Why did the Lord drive out the Canaanites by little and little? Deut. 7:22.

How can Christians overcome their many and mighty enemies? Rev. 12:

LESSON 2.

Division of Canaan. The Altar of Witness. Farewell Addresses of Joshua.

JOSH. 14:] § 1. In what manner, was Canaan divided?

How does it appear, that the land was divided according to the divine will? Prov. 16:33.

To how many tribes, was the land divided by lo?

Why was not the whole land thus divided?

Quality of the land of Canaan? Ezek. 20:6,15.

To which tribe, was no inheritance given?—Why? They were peculiarly the Lord's.—Instead of whom? Num. 3:12.

Why were the Levites chosen to the special service of the Lord? Probably on account of their peculiar faithfulness and zeal on certain occasions. Ex. 32: 26—29. Deut. 33:9.

How many cities were given to the Levites? Num. 35:7.

What else was given the Levites for their support? Num. 18:21.

Name given to these tenths?

§ 2. How did the Israelites treat the Canaanites, that remained among them?

Where was the tabernacle first set up in Canaan? Josh. 18:1.

Which way from Jerusalem, was Shiloh?

How long did the tabernacle remain at Shiloh? Between three and four hundred years.

JOSH. 22:] § 3. What notable structure did Eastern Israel build, on their return to their land?

On which side Jordan? Probably on the east.

Where did Western Israel soon assemble?—For what purpose?

How did they regard the building of the altar? As an act of rebellion.

What did Eastern Israel state as their design in building the altar?

How were Western Israel affected with this explanation?

What was the altar called?

Meaning of *Ed?*

From what, have many disputes, contentions and wars arisen? From mere mistakes.

What of the maxim, *Never offer apologies?* It is one of the worst.

When should we leave off contention? Prov. 17:14.—How? Watch and pray and strive against giving or taking offence.

JOSH. 23:] § 4. For what, did Joshua assemble all Israel, when he was old? To give them his most solemn advice and counsel.

For what, did he urge them to be very courageous?

What, did he tell them, would be the consequences of uniting with the remnant of the Canaanites?

JOSH. 24:] Where did Joshua assemble the Israelites, just before his death?

For what purpose? To deliver to them his farewell address.

Had he not done this before? If he had, it seems, that his life was prolonged beyond his hope, and that he delivered them another.

What did he say, after giving some account of the wonders, that God had shown them? —:14 *a.*

What practical lesson may we learn from the great things that God does for his people? To fear the Lord, and serve him in sincerity and truth.

What history does this show to be peculiarly important? The history of God's people.

Where is this history found? In the bible, and in volumes of ecclesiastical history.

What did Joshua tell them to do, if it seemed evil to serve the Lord?

What does this teach us, in regard to religion? That it should be a free-will offering.

What resolution did Joshua express?

What resolution should every head of a family feel?—every teacher?—every minister?

What did the people reply? —:16.

What seeming discouragement did Joshua intimate, as being in the way of their serving God? —:19 *a.*

What seems to be implied in this remark? Only that it was extremely difficult for them to come up to the divine requirements.

What did the people reply?

Of what, did the people acknowledge themselves witnesses?

What did Joshua tell them to put away?

How long do the Israelites seem to have been more or less infected with idolatry? About a thousand years.

How old was Joshua, when he died?

Religious character of that generation?

LESSON 3.

The Judges. Othniel. Ehud. Deborah and Barak.

§ 1. Seventh book in the bible?

Why so called? Because it consists principally of the history of the judges.

When did they live? From Joshua to Saul.

Government of Israel, during that time? A theocracy.

Meaning of *theocracy?* Governmen of God.

Why so denominated? Because God was their lawgiver and king.

Who were the judges? Rulers under God, as their king.

What was their employment? To defend the nation, to administer justice, and to reform religion.

How appointed? Raised up by God, on special occasions.

Condition of Israel, in time of the judges? Not so prosperous as might have been hoped.

Why? They often fell into idolatry.

How did God punish them? By the sword of their enemies.

How were they delivered? By special divine interposition.

JUD. 1:] § 2. What did the Israelites inquire of the Lord, after the death of Joshua?

What occasion was there then, to fight against the Canaanites? It seems, they had not all been exterminated, and they

may have retaken some places, from which they had been expelled. Jud. 2:23.

What tribe were ordered to go up first?—Their success?

What king did they capture?

How had he treated seventy kings?

How did God requite him?

What city did they give Caleb?

With whom, did the Benjamites dwell in Jerusalem?—Why?

Mention some of the other tribes, that did not drive out the heathen from their lots.

JUD. 2:] § 3. Character of the generation, next after Joshua?

Whom did they serve?

What was the consequence?

What officers were raised up, to deliver them?

Conduct of the Israelites, after the death of the judge?

Why did God leave some of the Canaanites in the land?

JUD. 3:] Among what heathens, did the Israelites dwell?

Were not all the inhabitants of Canaan Canaanites? They were; but one tribe were considered more especially so.

What other name is sometimes applied to the people of Canaan generally? Amorites.

§ 4. Into whose hand, did the Lord first deliver Israel?

Who was raised up, to deliver them from Cushan-rishathaim?

Who was Eglon?

Why did the Lord strengthen Eglon against Israel?

What does this teach us? If we do evil, the Lord may strengthen our enemies against us?

Deliverer from Eglon?

JUD. 4:] § 5. Conduct of Israel after the death of Ehud?

How punished?

Captain of Jabin's host?

How long did Jabin oppress Israel?

Judge of Israel, at that time?

To whom, did the Israelites cry, when thus oppressed by Jabin?

Commander of Israel against Sisera?

Meaning of *discomfit?*

How came Barak to be victorious?

What became of Sisera's host?

With whom, did Sisera take refuge?

What did she give him? Jud. 5:25.

What did she do to him?

How far did Israel prevail against Jabin?

JUD. 5:] Who celebrated the victory?—In what manner?

For what, did they praise the Lord?—:2 *a.*

What is said of the highways, in the days of Shamgar and Jael?

What honorable title did Deborah give herself?

Why was Meroz to be cursed?

What is here meant by *Meroz?* Probably a city, near the field of battle.

Blessing, pronounced upon Jael?

What wish is expressed concerning the enemies of the Lord?—them that love him?

LESSON 4.

Gideon. Abimelech.

JUD. 6:] § 1. How long were the Israelites delivered into the hand of the Midianites?—Why?

Who came with the Midianites?

Who were the children of the east? Probably Ishmaelites, who lived east of the Midianites.

For what purpose, did they enter the land?

What measures did the Israelites adopt, to hide themselves?

What did the Israelites do, when greatly impoverished?

Who was raised up, for their deliverance?—His other name?

Name of his altar?

Meaning of *Jehovah-shalom?* The Lord send peace.

JUD. 7:] Why were the Israelites with Gideon too many, for the Lord to deliver the Midianites into their hand?

How many remained, after the fearful were allowed to return?

How many finally went with Gideon?—How were they armed?

Into how many bands, did he divide them?

Manner of their attack?—What did they say?—Issue?

JUD. 8:] How many of their enemies were slain?—:10.

Why were the Ephraimites offended with Gideon?

How did Gideon appease them? By a soft answer and commendation. Prov. 15:1, and 25:15.

How did Gideon teach the men of Succoth?

What proposal did the Israelites make to Gideon?

What did he reply?

Who, did he say, should rule over them?

§ 2. Conduct of Israel, after the death of Gideon?

JUD. 9:] Father of Abimelech?

How did Abimelech treat his seventy brethren?

Who assisted him?

Which of his brethren escaped?

Office, conferred upon Abimelech?

Why may not Abimelech be considered as the first king of Israel? He reigned over but a small part.

§ 3. What parable did Jotham speak to the Shechemites? The parable of the trees making them a king.

What are represented as refusing to reign over the trees?

What is represented as then becoming the king of the trees?

Whom was the bramble meant to represent?

If they had not dealt kindly with his family, from whom, did he wish fire to proceed, to devour the Shechemites?—to devour Abimelech?

§ 4. How long did Abimelech reign in peace?

Leader of the opposition, after this?

Officer of Abimelech?

Issue of Gaal's battle with Abimelech

How did Zebul treat Gaal?

What did Abimelech do to Shechem?

What occasion was there for his taking Shechem? After driving out Gaal, Zebul seems to have become hostile to Abimelech.

Why did he sow it with salt? Probably to consign it to perpetual desolation Deut. 29:23. Zeph. 2:9.

How many people were consumed in the hold of Shechem?

How was Abimelech mortally wounded at Thebez?

Who then slew him?

By whose request?

Why did he request it?

LESSON 5.

Jephthah. Samson.

JUD. 10:] § 1. Conduct of Israel, after the administration of Tola and Jair?

Of how many nations, did they serve the gods?

Into whose hands, did the Lord deliver them?

What part of Israel were oppressed 18 years by the Ammonites?

For what purpose, did the Ammonites pass over Jordan?

To whom, did the Israelites cry for help?

Why did the Lord say, he would deliver them no more?

To whom, did the Lord tell them to cry?

Was this a permission to idolatry? By no means; but only that they might now see, if idols could deliver them.

What confession did they make?

What did they earnestly entreat God to do?

What did they put away?

How did the Lord then regard the misery of Israel?

§ 2. Where did the Ammonites then assemble?

JUD. 11:] Military character of Jephthah?

What did the elders of Gilead request of Jephthah?

What message did he send to the king of the Ammonites?

Answer of the king of Ammon?

Who, did Jephthah say, had dispossessed the Amorites?

What vow did Jephthah make?

Success of Jephthah against the Ammonites?

Who met Jephthah, when he returned to Mizpeh?

What did he do with her? According to his vow.

Did he put her to death? Probably not.*—Why? It is hardly to be supposed, that a man of faith would make a vow requiring such a sacrifice, or that he would have performed such a wicked vow, if made. Heb. 11:32.

JUD. 12:] Why were the Ephraimites offended with Jephthah?

How did he punish 42,000 Ephraimites?

What word were they unable to pronounce?

§ 3. Strongest of men?

Was he generally endued with such amazing strength? Jud. 13:25, and 14:6,19, and 15:14, and 16:20,28.

JUD. 13:] From whom, did Samson begin to deliver Israel? The Philistines.

Who completed this deliverance? David.—How long afterwards? About 100 years.

How long had the Philistines oppressed Israel?

Father of Samson?

Who foretold the birth of Samson?

JUD. 14:] Of what nation, was Samson's wife?

Why is it not certain, that Samson did wrong in marrying a heathen? It is possible, God might have given him permission. —:4.

JUD. 15:] To whom, was Samson's wife given in his absence?

How did Samson punish the Philistines for that?

What did they do to Samson's wife and her father?

How many Philistines did Samson slay with a jaw-bone?

JUD. 16:] § 4. By whose means, did the Philistines get Samson into their power?

What did she entreat him to tell?

Effect of her pressing and urging him?

What did the Philistines then do to him?

To what god, did they then offer a great sacrifice?—Why?

Why did they call for Samson?

For what, did he pray?

Last words of Samson?

What then took place?

For what object, did he devote his life? For the good of his country.

What scripture intimates, that it may be right to lay down life for others? 1 John 3:16.

What is then said of his slaying his enemies?

LESSON 6.

Micah the Idolater. Benjamites destroyed. Ruth.

JUD. 17:] § 1. Who instigated and assisted Micah to set up idolatry in mount Ephraim?

* The Hebrew word, rendered *and* in our translation, often signifies *or*; so that the last clause of the vow may be rendered, *or I will offer*, &c. This is doubtless the sense of the original; and is probably one of the few cases, in which our English scriptures express a very different sense from the original.

How ought she to have been punished for this abomination? Deut. 13:6—10.

Particular aggravation of parents' sins, when they lead their children into wickedness? They are especially bound to bring up their children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. Eph. 6:4.

Whom did Micah first consecrate for his priest?—Whom, afterwards?

Why did Micah then think, that the Lord would do him good?

Why did he draw this conclusion? He doubtless thought, that his idolatrous services were pleasing to God.

Why did not this make them so? Because he might have known better, and ought to have done better.

When should we blame persons for not knowing their duty? When they have not properly improved the means. Acts 26:9. Is. 1:3.

JUD. 18:] § 2. Who robbed Micah of his priest and his gods?

What did Micah then do?

What did the Danites say to Micah, when he arrived?

What did he reply?

How are men likely to feel, when robbed of their gods? Exceedingly grieved and indignant.

Why is conversion so hard a work? Sinners are so unwilling to give up their idols.

Where do sinners set up idols? Ezek. 14:3.

What did the Danites reply?

Where did the Danites settle?

New name of their city?

What did they set up there?

Situation of Dan?

About how far from Jerusalem?

How long did idolatry continue there?

JUD. 19:] § 3. What did a Levite of mount Ephraim do with the body of his concubine?

Who had murdered her?

Since what time had no such deed been known?

JUD. 20:] How many soldiers were collected at Mizpeh on that occasion?

To which tribe, did Gibeah belong?

Request to the Benjamites?

Their decision?

Why did they assemble at Gibeah?

How many attacks were made upon Gibeah?—Result of the first?—second?—third?

How many Benjamites were left alive?

When should contention be left off? Prov. 17:14.

Who should have left off this contention, before it was begun? The wicked men of Gibeah.

JUD. 21:] How were wives procured for the 600 remaining Benjamites?

When did these events take place? In the days of Phinehas, grandson of Aaron, and probably soon after the death of Joshua.

RUTH 1:] § 4. Wife of Elimelech?

Names of their sons?

Where did they belong?

To what place, did they remove?—Why?

Wives of Mahlon and Chilion?

How long did Naomi continue in Moab?

Where did Elimelech, Mahlon and Chilion die?

Why did Naomi conclude to return to Bethlehem?

Who went with her to Bethlehem?

What did Ruth say, when urged to return to Moab?

What did Naomi tell her people to call her?—Why?

Meaning of *Mary?*

RUTH 2:] In whose field, did Ruth glean barley?

RUTH 3: & 4:] Second husband of Ruth?

What relation was Ruth to David?

LESSON 7.

Birth and Childhood of Samuel. Wickedness of Eli's Sons.

1 SAM. 1:] § 1. Father of Samuel?
Where did he belong?
Another name for Ramathaim-zophim? —:19.
How many wives had Elkanah?
Their names?
Which did he love most?
Why did her adversary provoke her?
Consequences of polygamy? Generally very bad.—Meaning of *polygamy?*
What shall we think of Elkanah's conduct in having two wives at the same time? It was doubtless wrong, though not so bad as such conduct would now be.
What shall we think of fretting? It is very criminal. Ps. 37:1,7,8. Prov. 24:19.
What shall we think of causing others to fret? It is perhaps as bad.
Vow of Hannah? If she should have a son, to devote him to the Lord.
Who was then high priest?
What did he think of Hannah?
What did he say to her?
Of what, should we have good evidence, before we administer rebuke?
What did Hannah call her son?
Meaning of *Samuel?* Asked of the Lord.

§ 2. Where did Hannah carry Samuel, when she had weaned him?
How long had she lent him to the Lord?
For whose service, ought parents to be willing to part with an only child?

1 SAM. 2:] In whom, did Hannah rejoice?
In what, did she particularly rejoice?
Whose feet will the Lord keep?
By what, shall no man prevail?
What will become of the adversaries of the Lord?
At what stage of life, did Samuel minister unto the Lord?—Before whom?
When should persons begin to serve the Lord? Ec. 12:1.

§ 3. Character of Eli's sons?
Effect of their sins? —:17 *z.*
Meaning of *Belial?* Satan.
Who are sons of Belial? Enemies of God; more especially the profligate.
What did Hannah carry to Samuel, from year to year?
How many children had Hannah?
With whom, was Samuel in favor?
Whom must children imitate, that they may be in favor with God and man?
How did Eli reprove his sons?
Why did they not regard this reproof?
To what, does God seem to have given them up? Rom. 1:28.
Why? For their desperate wickedness.
Above whom, did Eli honor his sons?
How? By continuing them in the priest's office, when they set themselves up above God.
Reason, that God assigned for taking the priesthood from the family of Eli? —:30 *z*
Sign of this? —:34 *z.*
How ought Eli to have punished his sons? Lev. 20:10.
Whom would the Lord raise up instead of the family of Eli?
Who was this faithful priest? Probably Zadok and his successors.
To whom, should rulers show themselves a terror? Rom. 13:3.
Who should be willing to assist them? Every citizen.

1 SAM. 3:] § 4. To whom, did Samuel repeatedly run, when the Lord called him?
What did Eli tell him to do?
How did God say, the ears of the hearers should be affected at what he should do to Israel?
Why would God judge Eli's house forever? —:13 *z.*
What did Samuel do, when earnestly requested to tell Eli the vision?
What was Eli's reply?
How should we feel, when God sends the most dreadful judgments upon us?

Gen. 43:14. Lev. 10:3. Jud. 10:15. Job 1:21.

What important fact was then known concerning Samuel?

LESSON 8.

Capture of the Ark. Deliverance from the Philistines. Saul made King.

1 SAM. 4:] § 1. Between whom, was the first battle at Aphek?

Result of that battle?

Measure, then adopted by the Israelites?

Which way was Aphek from Shiloh?

How were the Israelites affected, when the ark was brought into the camp?

Issue of the next battle?

Effect upon Eli?

What did the wife of Phinehas call her son?—Why?

1 SAM. 5:] § 2. To what city, did the Philistines carry the ark?—Which way?

Where did they place it?

What happened to Dagon?

To how many of their cities, did the Philistines carry the ark?

Effect upon the inhabitants?

1 SAM. 6:] How long was the ark among the Philistines?

Whom did they consult, in regard to the ark?

What did they advise to return with the ark?

To whom, did they advise to give glory?—Why? That their calamities might be removed.

What did they here implicitly acknowledge? That the God of Israel was superior to their gods.

How did they send back the ark?

How far did the lords of the Philistines follow the ark?

Feelings of the Bethshemites, when they saw the ark?

How many Bethshemites were slain, for looking into the ark?

What shall we think of this account? This is probably one of the very few passages, that are mistranslated.

What have some supposed to be the true meaning? "He smote the people, fifty of a thousand, threescore and ten men."

1 SAM. 7:] To what place, was the ark carried from Bethshemesh?

How long did it continue there? Probably about 80 years, till the reign of David. 2 Sam. 6:2. Josh. 15:9,60.

Why is it said to have been 20 years? It is supposed to have been 20 years before the events, mentioned in the next chapter.

§ 3. What did Samuel tell the people to put away, in order for deliverance?—Their conduct?

How did they humble themselves at Mizpeh?

What confession did they make?

What request did they make to Samuel?

How did the Lord discomfit the Philistines?

What did Samuel call the stone, that he set up?

What did he say?—Meaning of *Ebenezer?* The stone of help.

How long was the hand of the Lord against the Philistines?

§ 4. In what cities, did Samuel judge Israel?

Where was his house?

1 SAM. 8:] Sons of Samuel?

What office did he give them?

Where did they officiate?

About how far is Beersheba from Jerusalem?

What was their conduct?

§ 5. Request of the Israelites to Samuel, when he became old?

Three reasons for this request?

Principal reason with them? — : 20.

How was Samuel affected?

What did he do?

To whom, should we pour out our sorrows, when greatly injured?

What did God direct Samuel to do?

Whom had they rejected?

What should Samuel show them ?

Why was not God's direction to him an approbation of their request for a king ? God may, in judgment, externally grant a request, which he perfectly abhors. Ps. 106 : 15.

What shows, that he did not approve of their request ? The remonstrance of Samuel. —:9.

Meaning of *remonstrance ?*

With what feelings, did God give them a king ? Hos. 13 : 11.

Their decision, after Samuel's remonstrance ?

Reason, then assigned ?

1 SAM. 9 :] § 6. How did Samuel become acquainted with Saul ?

When Samuel intimated, that Saul should be king, what did he reply ?

1 SAM. 10 :] What rite did Samuel perform upon Saul, as he was departing ?—Reason assigned ?

Where did Samuel assemble the people, to make them a king ?

How was Saul designated to office ? Probably by lot.

Where was Saul, when sought to be made king ?

Personal appearance of Saul ? 1 Sam. 9 : 2.

What did the people do and say ?

How did certain children of Belial treat him ?

Miscellaneous Questions. No. 5.

§ 1. At what town, did the Israelites keep the first passover in Canaan ?

Quality of the land of Canaan ?

What Israelite was first acknowledged as king ?

Where was the tabernacle first set up in Canaan ?

Who destroyed Shechem, and sowed it with salt ?

Great captain of the second Jabin ?

Who delivered Israel from the Ammonites ?

Who was assisted by his mother, to set up idolatry in moun Ephraim ?

Why did five kings of the Amorites combine to smite Gibeon ?

How long were the Israelites in conquering Canaan ?

Who was either of the Deborahs ?

When did the judges live ?

Who delivered Israel from the Midianites ?—Who was Gaal ?

Which of the tribes was almost destroyed in time of the judges ?

§ 2. Who was Achan ?

What city did the Israelites first take in Canaan ?

Why did God drive out the Canaanites by little and little ?

What tribe of Israel were peculiarly the Lord's ?

Who was Barak ?

Who was Eli ?

Whom did Gideon deliver from the Midianites ?

Two most distinguished Israelites, who died 110 years old ?

Who spake a parable to the Shechemites ?—Who was Elimelech ?

Who began to deliver Israel from the Philistines ?

Who were Hophni and Phinehas ?

How did the Gibeonites deceive Joshua ?

In what manner, was the land of Canaan divided ?

How was Abimelech mortally wounded ?—Mother of Samuel ?

What did the Philistines do to Samson ?

How did Boaz become acquainted with Ruth ?

Who were Joel and Abiah ?

What should be left off, before it is meddled with ?

How could the Israelites conquer the Canaanites in so short a time ?

Whose army vanquished their enemies with trumpets, pitchers and lamps ?

§ 3. Who was Ehud ?

Who was mortally wounded by a woman at Thebez ?

From whom, did Jephthah deliver the Israelites ?

What distinguished Israelite married a Philistine ?—Who was Boaz ?

How many Benjamites were left, when the tribe was almost destroyed ?

Who was put to death for secreting a wedge of gold &c.?

Who was Jael ?

To how many tribes, was the promised land not divided by lot ?

What Ephraimite had his gods taken from him ?

Who requested to be called Mary ?

Where was Samuel educated ?

What became of Hophni and Phinehas ?

What Israelites dwelt with the Jebusites in Jerusalem ?

Where was the altar of witness ?

Who delivered two distinct farewell addresses to the Israelites ?

Who pacified the Ephraimites by a soft answer ?

§ 4. Why did the Lord strengthen Eglon against Israel ?

Who spake the parable of the trees ?

What city did Abimelech destroy ?

What relation was Boaz to David ?

With what cities, might not the Israelites make peace ?

What is meant by Eastern Israel ?

Who was Othniel ?

Who slew Sisera ?

What did Micah say, when plundered of his gods ?

Before whom, did the child Samuel minister unto the Lord ?

What Canaanites deceived Joshua ?

What walls fell down at the sound of rams' horns ?

How were the Levites supported ?

Business of the judges ?

To whom, did Jotham speak the parable of the trees ?

Father of Abimelech of Shechem ?

With what heathen cities, might the Israelites make peace ?

For what purpose, was the altar of witness ?—Who was Eglon ?

How were the judges raised up ?

§ 5. What Danite was raised up to oppose the Philistines ?

Why did the Israelites desire a king ?

What Israelites were to instruct the rest ?

On what occasion, did Western Israel assemble, to fight with Eastern ?

What resolution did Joshua express, just before his death ?

Who reigned three years over the Shechemites ?

By whom, was the ark of God captured ?

Who was Ichabod ?

Who was slain by his armor-bearer at Thebez ?

Father of Samson ?

Of what tribe, did Jephthah slay 42,000?

Whom did Samuel make judges ?

On what occasion, did the sun and moon stand still ?

How did God most frequently and most dreadfully punish the Israelites in time of the judges ?

Name of the government, of which God is the immediate governor or king ?

Commander against Sisera ?

§ 6. Whom did Jael slay ?

With what, did Samson slay 1000 men ?

Great-grandmother of David ?

Where was Jabin king ?

What land was the glory of all lands ?

Why were the Levites peculiarly devoted to the Lord ?

What resolution should every head of a family make and keep ?

By whose means, did the Philistines get Samson into their power ?

Who was Chushan-rishathaim ?

What Canaanites did Joshua subject to be hewers of wood and drawers of water for Israel ?

Who taught the men of Succoth with briers and thorns ?

What king of Moab did God strengthen against Israel for their sins?

How did Eli die?

Who said, As for me and my house, we will serve the Lord?

Who was Adonibezek?

What word were the Ephraimites unable to pronounce?

What names are sometimes used to signify a part, and sometimes to signify the whole inhabitants of Canaan?

What prophetess went with Barak against Sisera?

What became of Samson?

What was done with Micah's gods?

Who made themselves vile, without being restrained by their father?

How long was the ark in captivity?

PERIOD VII.

From the Accession of Saul, B. C. **1095,** *to the Revolt of the Ten Tribes in* **975.**—120 *Years.*

LESSON 1.

Saul's Victories. Saul's Disobedience.

§ 1. Name of the seventh period? Period of the Hebrew Monarchy.

How long was it?

1 SAM. 11:] Who besieged Jabesh-Gilead in the beginning of Saul's reign?

Upon what condition, would Nahash make a covenant with the Gileadites?

What measure was adopted by Saul?

Issue of the following encounter?

§ 2. Whom did the people wish to have put to death?—Saul's answer?

Where did they go to renew the kingdom?

How did they do this? Probably by making Saul king in a more formal manner.

1 SAM. 12:] Respecting what, did Samuel appeal to the people? His official conduct.

Who, did they say, was witness, that he had not defrauded them?

Whose hand, did he say, would be against them, if they were disobedient?

With what sin, did he then charge them?

What sin did they acknowledge?

What request did they make in connection?

What did Samuel say in answer to that request?

What way would he teach them?

What if they should still do wickedly?

1 SAM. 13:] § 3. By what numerous and dreadful enemies, were the Israelites then opposed?

Where did the Philistines collect so many? Probably many of them were hired from other nations.

What means of safety did the Israelites adopt?

What did Saul do at Gilgal, when Samuel did not come, as expected?

What did Samuel say of Saul's conduct?—of his kingdom?

How many men were with Saul?

How many of these had sword or spear?

How many companies of spoilers went out of the camp of the Philistines?

1 SAM. 14:] § 4. Who was Jonathan?

How did Jonathan encourage his armor-bearer, to attack a garrison of Philistines?—:6 *z.*

What took place, after they had slain about twenty men? There was an earthquake, and the swords of the Philis-

sines were turned against each other with dreadful slaughter.

Effect upon the traitorous Hebrews, who had joined the Philistines?

Conduct of those, who had hid themselves?

Who saved Israel that day?

For what, was Jonathan condemned to die?

What did the people then say to Saul?

What success had Saul afterwards, in opposing his enemies on every side?

1 SAM. 15:] § 5. Charge given to Saul against Amalek?

What did Saul say to the Kenites?

Who were the Kenites? Jud. 4:11.

How far was the charge obeyed?

What Amalekite was saved alive?

What else were saved?

How long did Samuel cry to God, on account of Saul's disobedience?

What did Saul say to him, when they met?—Samuel's reply?

Why, did Saul say, they spared the best of the sheep and oxen?

Upon whom, did Saul charge the blame?

From what, did the Lord reject Saul?—Why?

What confession did Saul then make?

His excuse?

His request to Samuel?

What confession did Saul again make?

Before whom, did Saul request Samuel to honor him?

Did Samuel then follow Saul, or forsake him?

What did Agag say, when he was brought to Samuel?

What did Samuel say to Agag?

What did he do to him?

LESSON 2.

David first anointed. Death of Goliath.

1 SAM. 16:] § 1. Why is it peculiarly important to be well acquainted with the history of David? His history is peculiarly instructive, and is much referred to in other parts of the bible

In what book, more especially? The Psalms.

What part of the Psalms did David write? More than half.

§ 2. From whose sons, did God choose a king to succeed Saul?

Why was Samuel afraid to go to Bethlehem to anoint him?

What direction did God give Samuel for safety?

How does it appear, that God did not direct Samuel to practise deception? He was directed to say nothing but what was true, and he was not bound to tell the whole truth.

From whom, may we withhold the reasons of our conduct? From those, who have no right to know them.

How were the elders of Bethlehem affected at Samuel's coming?

What did they say?—His reply?

Whom did he sanctify, and call to the sacrifice?

What did Samuel say, when he looked upon Eliab?

What did the Lord reply?

What did Samuel say, when seven of Jesse's sons had been rejected?

Jesse's reply?

Personal appearance of David?

What did Samuel then do?

What then came upon David?

§ 3. What soon troubled Saul?

Effect of this? Saul seems to have been deprived of all his former good qualities.

How could an evil spirit proceed from the Lord? The Lord in judgment permitted an evil spirit to possess Saul. Mat. 8:31,32.

For whom, did Saul send, to drive away the evil spirit?

How did David do this?

To what, was David then promoted?

1 SAM. 17:] § 4. Most distinguished champion of the Philistines?

Of what city, was Goliath?
Where was Gath?
His height? About ten feet.
What did he say in defiance of Israel? —:10.
Effect upon the Israelites?
How many times did Goliath defy Israel?
To what employment, had David returned from the court of Saul?
Where did Jesse then send him?
What, did David hear, should be done to the one, who should kill Goliath?
Who, did David tell Saul, would fight the giant?
Why did Saul say, David was unable to encounter Goliath?
What reason did David add for going against Goliath?
What did David say, when clad with Saul's armor?
With what arms, did David meet Goliath?
How did the giant feel, when he saw David?—What did he say?
Substance of David's reply?
What ensued?
With what, did David slay the fallen Goliath?
Against whom, are the arms of the wicked often turned? Ps. 7:15,16, and 9:15,16.
What will be the success of those, who fight the good fight of faith? 1 John 5:4,5.
What did the Philistines do, when they saw, their champion was dead?
How far did the Israelites pursue the Philistines?
Where did David carry the head of Goliath?
Who then introduced David to Saul?

LESSON 3.

David persecuted by Saul. His first Flight to Gath &c.

1 SAM. 18:] § 1. What were then the feelings of Jonathan toward David?
Measure of Saul with regard to David? —:2.
What two friends then made a mutual covenant?
What did Jonathan give David?
Over whom, did Saul promote David for his good conduct?
How much more praise had the female musicians given to David, than to Saul?
How was Saul affected by this?
What did he say?
With what, did he attempt to smite David the next day?
How did Saul feel, when he saw that David behaved very wisely?
Why did all Israel love David?
Whom did Saul propose for David's wife?—Why?
Who was David's first wife?
What is said of the comparative wisdom of David?

1 SAM. 19:] § 2. What order did Saul give his servants, concerning David?
Who informed him of it?
Who then entreated for David's life?
Can you mention some of his arguments?
What did Saul then swear?
David's success against the Philistines?
What did Saul then attempt to do to David?
Why did Saul send messengers to David's house?
What did Michal then say to David?
How did he escape?
What appears very remarkable in this transaction? That when Saul had proposed to give his daughter to David, as the means of destroying his life, she should be the means of saving it, even at the risk of her own.
To whom, did David flee?
What did he tell Samuel?
Where did David and Samuel then dwell?

§ 3. For what purpose, did Saul send messengers to Ramah?

What company did they see at Naioth in Ramah?

Who was standing over them?

Meaning of *standing over?* Presiding over and teaching.

Who had appointed Samuel to this office? God.

For what office, was he training up this school of young men? Probably for the prophetic office.

How long did this school of the prophets continue? Probably about 450 years, till the Babylonish captivity.

What part of the prophets of the Lord were taken from this school? Probably the greater part.

What did Saul's messengers do, when they saw the company of the prophets?

What is here meant by *prophesying?* It probably means their praying or singing or exhorting with great ardor.

1 SAM. 20:] § 4. To whom, did David then flee?

What did David say respecting his danger?

What did Jonathan say, he would do for David?

Where did David next hide himself?

For what purpose, did Saul command Jonathan to bring David to him?

1 SAM. 21:] To what place, did David next flee, after his most affecting interview with Jonathan?

Who was high priest at Nob?

Feelings of Ahimelech, when he saw David?

Why was Ahimelech afraid? He probably mistrusted, that David was fleeing for life, and that it would be dangerous to show him any kindness.

What bread did Ahimelech give David?

Who seems to have justified Ahimelech in this? Mat. 12:3—5.

To what, are Christians in danger of attaching too much importance? Rites and ceremonies, modes and forms.

What sword did Ahimelech give David?

What did David say of it?

To whom, did David flee, when he left Nob?

What was said to Achish, concerning David?

What measure did David adopt for safety?

LESSON 4.

David's Escape from Gath. His Flight from Place to Place.

1 SAM. 22:] § 1. To what cave, did David flee from Gath?

What kind of characters were collected to David at that cave?—How many?

Where did he provide an asylum for his parents?

What advice did the prophet Gad give to David?

§ 2. Who informed Saul against Ahimelech?

With whom, did he say Ahimelech had conspired against him?

What three things, did he say, Ahimelech had done for David?

What character did Ahimelech give of David?

Concluding part of his defence?

What did Saul reply?

Conduct of the footmen, when commanded to slay the priests?

By whom, were they slain?—How many?

What was done to Nob?

What relation was Ahimelech to Eli? Great-grandson. 1 Sam. 14:3.

What sentence, besides that of Saul, did Doeg execute, in slaying the priests? The sentence of the Lord against the house of Eli. 1 Sam. 2:27—36, and 3:11—14.

How can we blame Saul and Doeg for executing the sentence of the Lord? He had not commanded them to do it. They meant not so, neither did their hearts think so. Is. 10:5—7. Acts 4:27,28.

What were their motives? Most murderous and cruel.

What son of Ahimelech escaped from the hand of Doeg?

What distressing intelligence did Abiathar carry to David?

What, did David say, he had occasioned?

1 SAM. 23:] § 3. Who then fought against Keilah?

With whom, did David invite Abiathar to abide?—Why?

David's success against them?

What did Saul say, when he heard that David was at Keilah?

How many men had David at Keilah?

If David's men had continued at Keilah, to whom would they have been delivered up?

How did David know that?

Why was not Saul successful in his attempts to take David? —: 14 *z*.

What friend comforted David in the wilderness of Ziph?

What did he say to David?

Why did Saul cease to pursue David in the wilderness of Maon?

1 SAM. 24:] § 4. What did David do to Saul, when he might easily have killed him in a cave?

How was Saul affected, when he found, that David had spared his life?

What commendation did Saul then give to David?

What did Saul say, David would be?

What oath did David take, at Saul's request?

LESSON 5.

Death of Nabal. David's second Flight to Gath.

1 SAM. 25:] § 1. What mourners attended the funeral of Samuel?—Where?

Where did Nabal reside?

What flocks had he in Carmel?

Who was his wife?

Commendation of Abigail?

Character of Nabal?

What did David request Nabal to give him?

How did he treat David's messengers —: 14 *z*.

With how many men, did David go forth to slay Nabal?

Who prevented?

Whom did David bless for this happy prevention?

How was Nabal affected, when he heard of it?

What befell Nabal, about ten days after?

Who soon married Abigail?

What other wife did David take, near the same time?

1 SAM. 26:] § 2. With how many men, did Saul pursue David in the wilderness of Ziph?

Who went with David, to visit the camp of Saul?

What did Abishai request to do to Saul?—David's reply?

What did David take, that belonged to Saul?

Why were they not discovered?

What confession did Saul make, when he heard David's voice?

What did Saul then promise?

What confession may we often make, without true repentance?

What does true repentance imply, besides confession? That we forsake our sins.

What blessing did Saul then pronounce upon David?

1 SAM. 27:] § 3. By whose hand, did David say in his heart, that he should one day perish?

Where did he then flee?

To whom?—With how many men?

Effect of this measure upon Saul?

What town did Achish give David?

How long did David continue with the Philistines?

1 SAM. 28:] When Achish was about to war with Israel, what did he say to David?

What did David reply?

Where did the Philistines encamp?

Who prevented David's going with the Philistines against Israel?
What did they fear?

§ 4. Where did the Israelites encamp?
How did Saul feel, when he saw the Philistines?
What probably increased his terror? A sense of his crimes.
Success of Saul, when he inquired of the Lord?
Whom did Saul then consult?
Who then appeared to Saul?
What did Samuel first inquire of Saul?
What did Saul reply?
Samuel's second inquiry?
Why, did Samuel say, God hah given the kingdom to another?
What, did Samuel say, would be the result of the ensuing battle?
Effect of this address upon Saul?

LESSON 6.

Burning of Ziklag. Death of Saul.

1 SAM. 30:] § 1. When David came to Ziklag, in what state, did he find it?
What had become of the people?
How were David and his men affected?
What did some of the people speak of doing to David?
In whom, did David encourage himself?
In whom, may Christians encourage themselves under the greatest trials? Ps. 42:5,11, and 56:3,4,11. Is. 37:14—20. Hab. 3:17,18.
What did David then inquire of the Lord?—Answer?
With how many men, did David pursue the Amalekites?
Why did not the rest go?
By whose means, did David find the Amalekites?
In what condition?
His success against them?
What did David recover?
What portion of the spoil was given to the two hundred at Besor?

§ 2. To what elders, did David send presents of the spoi taken from the Amalekites?
Name some of the cities, to which he sent them.
What message did David send with his presents?
For what, did this measure seem needful? To win the hearts of the Israelites.
What had been calculated to alienate their affections? His residence among the Philistines.
Of what wonderful providence, does this afford a striking instance? God's bringing good out of evil.
What if the Amalekites had not invaded Ziklag? It is doubtful, whether David would ever have been king.
How does the wrath of man praise God? Contrary to its nature, God often makes it a means of promoting his praise.

1 SAM. 31:] § 3. Who were victorious in the battle of Gilboa?
When Saul was wounded, what did he say to his armor-bearer?
What did he do, when his armor-bearer refused?
Who died with Saul?
What was Saul, when in private life? A choice, modest, amiable young man.
What effect upon him, had great power and riches? He became morose, sullen, tyrannical, cruel and wretched.
How did the Philistines treat the body of Saul?
Who took the bodies of Saul and his sons from the wall of Beth-shan?
What did they do with them?
From whom, had Saul delivered the Gileadites? 1 Sam. 11:11.

2 SAM. 1:] § 4. How long after David's last return to Ziklag, did he hear of the battle of Gilboa?
Appearance of the messenger, that informed him?

What homage did he do to David?

Who, did this young man say, he was?

Who, did he say, killed Saul?

What did he bring to David?

How did David and others express their grief and horror?

How long did they mourn and weep and fast for those who fell at Gilboa?

What was done to the young Amalekite, for slaying Saul?

Over whom, did David then lament?

His encomium upon them? —:23 *a*.

How could David say, that Saul was lovely and pleasant? He was so once, and David seems to have overlooked his succeeding faults.

LESSON 7.

David made King of Judah—of Israel.

2 SAM. 2:] § 1. To what city, did God direct David to go after the death of Saul?

What honor was conferred upon David, at Hebron?

To whom, did David then send a most affectionate message?—Why?

Who was then made king of Israel?—By whom?—Where?

How long did he reign?

How long did David reign over Judah, in Hebron?

Where was the first battle between Israel and Judah?

Which were victorious?

Who were the sons of Zeruiah?

How related to David? 1 Chr. 2:16.

Who slew Asahel?

What did Abner say to Joab, in order to stop the effusion of blood?

What did Joab's men do, after he blew a trumpet?

2 SAM. 3:] § 2. Which party was most successful in the long war that succeeded?

After Abner's quarrel with Ishbosheth, what word did Abner send to David?

Upon what condition was David willing to make a league with Abner?

With how many men, did Abner visit David?

How did David treat them?

What, did Joab say, was Abner's design in coming to David?

Why did Joab send messengers to Abner?

What did Joab do to Abner, after his return to Hebron?

Who appears to have been confederate with Joab in murdering Abner?

Why did they slay him?

What did David tell Joab and others to do?

How did David express his grief at the grave of Abner?

What did David refuse to do before sunset?

How did the people feel, when they knew, that David did not desire the death of Abner?

What apology did David make for not punishing the murderers? —:39.

Who, did David say, should reward the evil-doer?

2 SAM. 4:] § 3. How were Ishbosheth and the Israelites affected, when they heard that Abner was dead?

Who slew Ishbosheth?

To whom, did they carry his head?

What was done to them?

What was done with the head of Ishbosheth?

2 SAM. 5:] Where did all Israel assemble, after the death of Ishbosheth?—For what?

By what ceremony, was David then made king?—At what age?

How long did he reign?

§ 4. What strong hold did David take in Jerusalem?

Why did David wax greater and greater? 1 Chr. 11:9.

What king of Tyre sent messengers to David?

What did they build for David?

For whose sake, did the Lord exalt David's kingdom?

What did the Philistines do, when they heard, that David was anointed king of Israel?

Issue of the battle of Rephaim?

What did David do with the images of the Philistines?

Success of David, when the Philistines came against him the second time?

LESSON 8.

The Ark of God removed to Jerusalem. David forbidden to build the Temple. David's Conquests. Mephibosheth.

2 SAM. 6:] § 1. Where was the ark of God at that time?

More common name of Baale? Josh. 15:9.

How many men did David assemble to bring the ark to Jerusalem?

Upon what, did they carry it?

By what, drawn?

Why did Uzzah take hold of it?

How was he punished?

In what, consisted the error of Uzzah? Num. 4:15.

How should the ark have been carried? Num. 4:15, and 7:9, and 10:21.

What is the punishment of Uzzah suited to teach us? The importance of complying with all the commandments and ordinances of the Lord.

What should we be most desirous to know? What the Lord requires us to do.

Why did not David then remove the ark to Jerusalem?

Where did he carry it?

How long did it continue in the house of Obed-Edom?

Meaning of *Gittite?* A native of Gath.

What did David do, when he heard, that the Lord had blest the house of Obed-Edom?

With what expressions of joy, did they bring up the ark?

What psalm was probably sung on the occasion? Ps. 24.

Feelings of Michal, when she saw David exulting before the ark?

What did he reply?

What if we are ridiculed for serving the Lord? It should stimulate us to serve him more and more.

2 SAM. 7:] § 2. In what words, did David intimate his intention of building the temple? —: 2 *z.*

What did Nathan reply?

Why was not David allowed to build the temple? 1 Chr. 22:8.

What did God say of David's purpose to build the temple? 1 Kings 8:18 *z.*

How will the Lord regard good purposes, that we are unable to execute? As good deeds actually done.—Evil purposes? As evil deeds. Mat. 15:19. Prov. 23:7.

For what, shall we give account, at the day of judgment, besides our external works? Ec. 12:14.

Who, did God say, should build him a house? 1 Chr. 22:9.

How long, did the Lord say, he would establish the throne of David's kingdom?

In what king, will this have its grand accomplishment? In Christ.

What particularly induced David to pray the prayer, mentioned in the connection?

What is meant here by *building David a house?* Establishing his posterity upon the throne.

Why should David pray for that, which God had promised? He doubtless considered it a privilege, and probably knew, that the promise was to be accomplished in answer to prayer. Ezek. 36:37. Dan. 9:2,3

Who pray most earnestly for the blessings God has promised? Those who have the most confident assurance, that God will bestow them.

Why should we pray for blessings, that God has determined to bestow? He has determined to grant them in answer to prayer.

2 SAM. 8:] § 3. What were some of the nations, mentioned in this chapter as subdued by David?

Of what land, did the Israelites become possessed? Of all that God had promised.

How far did it extend? Gen. 15:18. Num. 34:3. Josh. 1:4.

What did David do with the gold and the silver, that he took from these nations?

2 SAM. 9:] § 4. What inquiry did David make, concerning the posterity of Saul?

For whose sake, did David wish to show kindness to any such?

Whom did he find remaining?

What did he say to Mephibosheth?

What did Mephibosheth reply?

What did David give him?

Who was to till the land for Mephibosheth?

2 SAM. 10:] § 5. Who succeeded Nahash, king of Ammon?

Why did David send messengers to Hanun?

How were they treated? Shamefully.

What did the Ammonites do, when they found, they had greatly offended David? Called in the aid of several neighboring nations.

Whom did David send against these combined forces?

Success of the Israelites against these forces?

Under what captain, were the Syrians gathered together against Israel at Helam?

Who led the Israelites against them at Helam?

Success of David?

What became of Shobach?

LESSON 9.

David's great Sin.

2 SAM. 11:] § 1. What city of Ammon did Joab besiege?

Whose wife did David take, during the siege of Rabbah?

What was her name?

Who were the Hittites? Descendants of Heth. Gen. 23:10.

Where did David direct Joab to place Uriah?—Why?

Whose wife did Bathsheba soon become?

How did the Lord regard this conduct of David?

What should he do, who thinks he stands strong in righteousness? 1 Cor. 10:12.

Temporal condition of David, at that time? Highly prosperous

Against what snares, should we be most devoutly watchful? The snares of temporal prosperity. Deut. 8:10—14. 2 Chr. 26:16. Prov. 30:8,9.

2 SAM. 12:1—14.] § 2. Who was sent to David, on that occasion?

How did Nathan induce David to condemn himself? By the parable of the poor man's lamb.

How did David feel toward the man, that had seized the lamb?

What, did David say, should be done to him?

What did Nathan then say to David? —:7 *a.*

What should we manifest in reproving others? Tenderness and faithfulness. Gal. 6:1.

What should be our grand object, in reproving others? To make them see, condemn, abhor and forsake their sins.

What confession did David make to Nathan?

Nathan's reply?

To whom, had David given great occasion to blaspheme?

What judgment was he doomed to suffer on that account?

§ 3. What psalm did David write on that occasion? The 51st.

Character of that psalm? Probably the best confession of sin, that ever was made.

PS. 51:] Against whom, did David confess, that his sin was committed?

How could he say, that his sin was

against God only, when he had so greatly injured Uriah? His offence against God appeared so much greater, that the other, by a strong figure, is represented as nothing.

From what, did he pray to be cleansed?

When was his sin before him?

Where does God desire truth?

What, does David pray, that God would not take from him?

What joy does David pray, that God would restore to him?

Whom would he teach the ways of God?—Consequence of this?

What are the sacrifices of God?

Meaning of *sacrifices of God?* Sacrifices, that God requires, and most highly approves.

By whose example of sin, do the wicked often comfort themselves? David's.

What most important circumstance do they disregard? David's repentance.

What is it very important for such sinners to consider? That they cannot be justified nor excused by the sins of Christians.

2 SAM. 12:] § 4. What did David do, when his child was sick?—when the child was dead?

What practice does this pious example of David condemn? Being absent from public worship, on account of the recent death of friends.

§ 5. Next child of David and Bathsheba?

Meaning of *Solomon?* Peaceable.

How did the Lord regard him?

Another name for Solomon?

Meaning of *Jedidiah?* Beloved of the Lord.

Success of Joab and David against Rabbah?

What was done with the king's crown?

Name of that king?

How were the Ammonites treated?

LESSON 10.

Death of Amnon. Death of Absalom.

2 SAM. 13:] § 1. Father of Amnon? Whose servants slew Amnon?

Why did Absalom command his servants to slay Amnon? He had abused his sister Tamar.

What dreadful tidings came to David, two years after this?

What did David then do?

Why should we be very cautious of believing reports? Many reports are mere falsehoods; and more still are greatly exaggerated.—Meaning of *exaggerate?*

How did Jonadab correct the report?

What relation was Jonadab to David?

To whom, did Absalom flee?

Who was Talmai?

What relation to Absalom? 1 Chr. 3:2.

How long was Absalom at Geshur?

What were David's feelings toward Absalom?

2 SAM. 14:] § 2. Who formed the scheme to bring back Absalom?

Whom did he employ for that purpose?

What, did she pretend, her family wished to have done to her only son for killing his brother?

What did David say respecting the living son? —:11 *z.*

What fault did she then impute to David?

What did David then ask her?

What did she acknowledge?

What did David then say to Joab?

What did David say, after Absalom returned to Jerusalem?

For what, was Absalom greatly praised?

What charms are much more desirable, than those of external beauty?

§ 3. How long was Absalom at Jerusalem, before he saw David?

What method did Absalom adopt, to induce Joab to visit him?

How did David treat Absalom, when Joab introduced him?

2 SAM. 15:] What did Absalom prepare for himself?

With what fault, did Absalom implicitly charge the king?

What office did he desire for himself?

What, did he say, he would do for any man who had any suit?

What if justice had been done to Absalom? He would have been punished as a murderer.

Who often manifest the greatest desire for high offices? Those who are least qualified to hold them.

What mark of affection did he show to those who did him obeisance?

Effect of this treatment? —:6 *z*.

Where did Absalom request leave to go?—For what?

David's answer?

What word did Absalom's spies proclaim through the land?

How many men went with Absalom to Hebron?

What is said of their ignorance of the plot?

For what great counsellor, did Absalom send?

What is said of the conspiracy?

§ 4. What message did David then receive?

What measure did David propose?

Whom did he leave to keep the house?

Who passed on before David?

Why did David tell Ittai to return?

Of what nation, was Ittai?

Where, did Ittai say, he would attend David?

How were the country people affected?

Who brought out the ark to David?

What did he say to them?

What if he should find favor in the sight of God?—If not?

Father of Ahimiaz?—of Jonathan?

With what expression of grief, did David ascend mount Olivet?

For what, did David pray, when he heard, that Ahithophel was among the conspirators?

What prayer may we offer concerning the counsels of our spiritual enemies?

Who met David at the top of Olivet?—In what condition?

Why did David send Hushai back to Jerusalem?

How was Hushai to send any information to David?

2 SAM. 16:] Who met David with refreshments, when he was a little past the top of Olivet?

Where, did Ziba say, Mephibosheth was?—Why?

What did David then give to Ziba?

How did Shimei treat David at Bahurim?

What did he say to David? —:7 *z*.

What did Abishai say to David?

David's reply? —:11 *z*.

What is meant by the Lord's bidding Shimei to curse David? That God permitted him to curse David as a special judgment.

What did David hope God would requite him for Shimei's cursing?

§ 5. When Hushai came to Jerusalem, what did he say to Absalom?

Absalom's reply?

Hushai's answer? —:18.

Of whom, did Absalom first ask counsel at Jerusalem?

Character of Ahithophel's counsel? —:23 *a*

2 SAM. 17:] With how many men, did Ahithophel propose to pursue David? —When?

Whom did he calculate to smite?—Whom to bring back?

How was this counsel received?

What did Hushai say of it?

Whom did Hushai advise to have gathered together to pursue David?—Whom to lead them?

Which counsel was preferred?

Cause of this preference?

§ 6. What advice was sent to David? —By whom?

Conduct of David, upon receiving this advice?

What became of Ahithophel?

Whom did Absalom make captain of his host?

Where did Absalom encamp, when he had passed over Jordan?

Who brought refreshments to David at Mahanaim?

2 SAM. 18:] § 7. Commanders of David's army?

Who prevented David from going forth to battle?

With whom, were they commanded to deal gently?

Where was the battle?

Issue of the battle?

What became of Absalom?

How was David affected, when he heard of the death of Absalom?

What did he say?

2 SAM. 19:] Who persuaded David to repress his grief, and go forth to the people?

§ 8. What did David tell the priests to say to the elders of Judah? —: 11 *m.*

Whom did David appoint captain instead of Joab?

Where did the people of Judah assemble to go to meet David?

Who made a most humble submission and confession to David, when he had come over Jordan?

What inquiry did Abishai make?

What assurance did David give to Shimei?

Where did Mephibosheth meet David?

What did David say to him?

How, did Mephibosheth say, his servant had treated him?

Who was that servant? Ziba.

What did Mephibosheth consent, that David should do?

Who, did David say, should divide the land that had been given to Mephibosheth?

§ 9. How old was Barzillai at that time?

What had he done for David?

What proposal did David make to Barzillai?

What did he reply? —. 34.

Who went with David to Jerusalem instead of Barzillai?

Who was Chimham? Probably the son of Barzillai.

What regard did David show Barzillai, at parting?

LESSON 11.

Sheba. Famine. David's numbering the People.

2 SAM. 20:] § 1. Who next turned away the hearts of Israel from David?

What proclamation did Sheba make? —: 1 *z.*

Who still adhered to David?

What order did David give to Amasa?

Who murdered Amasa?

Where did Joab besiege Sheba?

Who remonstrated with Joab against destroying the city?

Upon what condition, would Joab leave the city?

What did she reply?

What was the issue?

2 SAM. 21:] § 2. How long was there a famine in the days of David?—Why sent?

What inquiry should we make, when we are afflicted? Job 10:2.

What should we do under affliction? Lam. 3:40. James 5:13. 1 Pet. 5:6.

What was done, to make atonement, and pacify the Gibeonites?

2 SAM. 22:] § 3. What is this chapter called?

What psalm is almost the same, as this chapter? The eighteenth.

Can you mention any differences?

Occasions of this song?

Greatest enemy of David?

Mention some of the figurative expressions, by which David denominates God.

Meaning of *God is a rock?* God is immovable as a rock.

To whom, did David cry in his distress?

From what, had the Lord drawn him?

Meaning of *many waters* in this place? Great calamities.

What encouragement have we to call upon God in the day of trouble? Ps. 50:15.

To whom, will God show himself merciful?

Why is God's eye upon the haughty?

Whose way is perfect?

What had made David great?

With what, had God girded David?

From what strivings, had God delivered David?

2 SAM. 23:] Who was the sweet psalmist of Israel?

Who spake by David?

Character of a good ruler?

What had God made with David?

What shall become of the sons of Belial?—Who is Belial?

§ 4. How many men did Adino slay at one time?

What water did David earnestly desire to drink?

What did he do with it, when procured?—Why?

Can you mention some of the exploits of Benaiah?

2 SAM. 24:] § 5. What great sin did David commit, near the close of his reign?

Why was it sinful for David to number the people? It was probably an expression of pride, on account of the great number of his subjects.

Who moved David to this?

How are we to understand this? That God permitted Satan to tempt David to do it. 1 Chr. 21:1.

Who was the chief man engaged in numbering the people?

Why were not the whole numbered? 1 Chr. 21:6.

What were David's feelings, after numbering the people?

What did he confess?

For what, did he pray?

What prophet was then sent to David?

What were the three judgments, of which David was to choose one, as a punishment for numbering the people?

Which did David choose?

In what sense, can we not choose pain? For what it is in itself.—In what sense, can we choose it? As a means of avoiding a greater.

Why should we not commit sin, to prevent a greater? Rom. 3:8.

Why is it absurd to suppose, that it may be right to commit sin? If any sin is right, then that sin is not sin; for sin is something wrong.

§ 6. How many died of the pestilence?

What did the Lord say to the destroying angel, when he stretched out his hand upon Jerusalem?

What did David say to the Lord, when he saw the destroying angel? —:17.

Why, did David say to Araunah, that he had come to his threshing floor?

What did Araunah offer?

Why would not David accept the present?

What did David do there?

What was the consequence?

LESSON 12.

Adonijah. Solomon made King. Solomon's Choice.

1 K. 1:] § 1. Father of Adonijah? 2 Sam. 3:2—4.

With what declaration, did Adonijah exalt himself, when David was old?

To what degree, had David indulged him?

What if parents withhold the rod of correction from their children? There is reason to fear, that the children will be made a rod, to punish the parents. 1 Sam. 3:13. Prov. 29:15.

Personal appearance of Adonijah?

Mention some of the distinguished men who followed him.

Who advised Bathsheba to inform David of the proceedings of Adonijah?

Who confirmed her words?

Who, did David say, should reign after him?—For whom, did David send?

What did he direct them to do to Solomon? To anoint and proclaim him king.

§ 2. What did Adonijah's guests do, when they heard, that Solomon was made king?

What did Adonijah do?

What benefit could he expect from the altar? Safety, as being a place of sacred refuge.

What did he wish Solomon to swear?

What did Solomon promise him, if he should show himself a worthy man?—if otherwise?

What respect did he then show Solomon?

Where did Solomon tell him to go?

1 K. 2:] § 3. First part of David's dying charge to Solomon?

What did David tell him to keep?

Whom did David direct Solomon to slay?

How long did David reign in Jerusalem?

What request did Adonijah afterwards make to Solomon?

Whom did he employ to intercede for him?

How was he punished for making that request?

Why was the punishment so severe? Probably a plot had been formed by Joab and others to place Adonijah on the throne.

Who slew Adonijah?—Joab?

Who was made commander instead of Joab?

1 K. 3:] § 4. With whom, did Solomon make affinity, in the beginning of his reign?

Whom did he marry, to confirm that affinity?

What was then his character for piety?—:3 *a*.

Where did Solomon offer 1000 burnt-offerings?

Why did he go to Gibeon to offer them? 2 Chr. 1:3 *m*.

How did the Lord appear to Solomon in Gibeon?

What did God say to him?

What did he ask?—Why?

How did the Lord regard his request?

What did God grant to Solomon, more than he asked?

What will God grant to us, if we sincerely ask wisdom? More than we ask. Mat. 6:33.

Where did Solomon next offer sacrifices?

To whom, did he make a feast?

§ 5. What did Solomon order to be done with a living child, that was claimed as a son by two women?

What did this induce the real mother to say?

What did Solomon then say?

How were the people affected, when they heard of this decision?—What did they perceive?

1 K. 4:] § 6. What is said of the number of Israelites during the reign of Solomon?

Extent of his dominion?

To whom, had God promised all this land? Gen. 15:18.

Condition of the people?

Whom did Solomon excel in wisdom?

What precious metals did he make plenty in Jerusalem? 2 Chr. 1:15.

How many proverbs did he speak?

Of what natural productions, did he speak?

Who came to hear the wisdom of Solomon?

LESSON 13.

The Temple.

1 K. 5:] § 1. What king of Tyre was always a lover of David?

What most important house did Solomon determine to build?

What request did he send to Hiram?

How was Hiram affected with the words of Solomon?

What did Hiram say?

What, did Hiram say, he would do?

What did Solomon give Hiram, in return for cedar trees and labor?

1 K. 6:] § 2. How long after the Deliverance from Egypt, did Solomon begin the temple?

In what year of his reign?

Dimensions of the temple?

Of what, was the temple principally built?

Upon what condition, would God perform his word to David?

What receptacle did Solomon prepare for the ark?

Dimensions of the oracle?

With what, did Solomon overlay the oracle?—the whole house?

Where were the cherubims placed?

Meaning of *cherubims?* Angels.

Height of the cherubims?

Length of their wings?

How many cubits did the four wings extend? 2 Chr. 3:11.

How long was Solomon in building the temple?

Where did David reign the same length of time?

Where was the temple situated? 2 Chr. 3:1.

1 K. 7:] What cunning workman did Solomon procure from Tyre?

Dimensions of Solomon's brazen altar? 2 Chr. 4:1.

1 K. 8:] § 3. Whom did Solomon assemble, to bring up the ark to the temple?

From what place?

Why does David call Zion a *holy hill?* Because the ark was there; and there was the place of their public solemnities.

To what else, is the word *Zion* sometimes applied? To mount Moriah; to the whole of Jerusalem; to those who worshipped there; and to the New Testament church.

In what part of the temple, did they put the ark?

How was the ark situated in relation to the cherubims?

What was then in the ark?

What filled the house, when the priests came out of the holy place?

Why could they not minister?

Who dedicated the temple? —:63.

What part did Solomon take? He prayed, and blessed the people.

Where was he, when he prayed? Upon a scaffold, which he had built for the purpose.

Where was the scaffold? 2 Chr. 6:12.

How high? 2 Chr. 6:13.

How much higher was the altar than the scaffold?

Posture of Solomon?

Posture of his hands?

What, did Solomon say, God had kept with David?

When, did Solomon pray, that God's eyes might be open toward his house?

Meaning of this expression? That God would have a special regard for the worshippers at his temple.

Whom, does Solomon pray, that God would condemn?—justify?

What favor does Solomon ask for a stranger, that should pray toward that house?

From whom, had God separated his people?

What did Solomon do, when he rose from his knees?

What, did he say, had not failed?

What did he wish all the earth to know?

To what great duty of heart, did he then exhort them?

2 CHR. 7:] What consumed the sacrifices, when Solomon had ended his prayer?

What filled the temple?

Why could not the priests enter into the temple?

What did the people do?

In what language, did they praise the Lord?

1 K. 8:] How long did Solomon hold a feast at that time?

Whom did the people bless, when Solomon sent them away?

With what feelings, did they go to their tents?—Why?

How long B. C. was the temple dedicated? 1004 years.—After creation?

What was this temple called, in relation to one built there afterwards? The first temple.

1 K. 9:] § 4. In what manner, did the Lord appear to Solomon the second time?

In what manner, had the Lord appeared to him at Gibeon?

What prayer had the Lord just heard?

What had he hallowed?

What should be there perpetually?

If Solomon and his successors should faithfully walk with God, how long would God establish his throne?

If they should be unfaithful, what would God do to Israel?—to the temple?

§ 5. What tribute did Solomon levy upon the children of the Canaanites?

Of whom, did he make no bond-men?

What important wall did Solomon build? —:15.

LESSON 14.

The Queen of Sheba. Solomon's Idolatry.

1 K. 10:] § 1. What did the queen of Sheba do, when she heard of the fame of Solomon?

Of whom, should we consider it a great privilege, to ask questions? Of persons much wiser than ourselves.

What reproof does this example give us? That we have made no more effort to gain instruction.

By whom, are we in danger of being condemned at the day of judgment? Mat. 12:42.

Why is she called *queen of the South?* Because she lived south of Jerusalem.—Where? Probably in Arabia.

How did Solomon succeed in answering her questions?

How was she affected, when she saw the displays of Solomon's wisdom?

What did she say to Solomon, respecting the report of his fame?

If we seek for wisdom to a greater than Solomon, what shall we find? That the half was not told us. Mat. 12:42.

What did the queen of Sheba say of the privileges of Solomon's attendants?

If we are favored with wise associates, what should be our feelings and conduct? We should most thankfully improve the privilege.

For what purpose, did she say, Solomon was made king?

For what object, should magistrates consider themselves the ministers of God? To do justice and judgment.

What did she give Solomon?

1 K. 11:] § 2. What strange women did Solomon love?

Why were the Israelites forbidden to intermarry with these nations?

How many wives and concubines had Solomon?

What was their influence upon him, when he was old?

Against what dangers, should we be particularly watchful and prayerful? The dangers of prosperity and bad example.

Where is bad example most dangerous? In our nearest connections.

How far should we avoid intercourse with the wicked? As far as possible, consistently with doing the utmost good to them and others. Ps. 1:1. Prov. 4:14, 15, and 13:20, and 14:7.

What judgment did the Lord denounce against Solomon for his idolatry?

What two merciful conditions were annexed to this denunciation?

§ 3. What three adversaries were stirred up against Solomon?

Early character of Jeroboam?

How did Solomon reward the industry and valor of Jeroboam?

When Ahijah met Jeroboam, into how many pieces, did he rend his garment?

Whose garment? Probably Jeroboam's.

How many did the prophet give Jeroboam?

What did Ahijah say to him?

What did the Lord promise Jeroboam, in case of faithfulness?

What influence upon Jeroboam, had the words of Ahijah? —:26 *z*.

How does it appear, that Jeroboam did wrong in rebelling against Solomon? He had received no commission to rebel against his rightful sovereign, and he ought to have been as tender of Solomon's life as David had been of Saul's.

What did Solomon attempt to do to Jeroboam for rebellion?

To whom, did Jeroboam flee?

Till what event, did he continue in Egypt?

How does it appear, that Solomon did not seek to slay Jeroboam on account of Ahijah's prophecy? Probably Solomon did not know it.

What just cause had Solomon for attempting to slay Jeroboam? Jeroboam's rebellion.

How long was the reign of Solomon?

LESSON 15.

Solomon's Repentance. The Revolt of the Ten Tribes.

§ 1. What book seems to afford some evidence, that Solomon repented of his idolatry? Ecclesiastes.

From being an idolater, what does he seem to have become? Ec. 1:2 *m*.

What did he say of earthly enjoyments? Ec. 1:2.

What did he say of his own magnificent works? Ec. 2:11.

What did he say respecting attendance upon public worship? Ec. 5:1.

What is meant by *keeping the foot*? Probably it means to avoid whatever may tend to make disturbance.

What is meant by the *sacrifice of fools*? Such worship as fools or wicked men offer; external homage without the heart.

Direction for prayer in Ecclesiastes 5:2?

What does this seem to imply? That our prayers should be deliberate, solemn and short.

Direction concerning youthful pleasures? To know, that for those pleasures God will bring persons into judgment.

In what gratifications, may we indulge? Those which will stand the test of the judgment day.

What should be our end in all we do? 1 Cor. 10:31.

What earnest exhortation did he give to youth? Ec. 12:1.

What did he regard as the grand conclusion of all his investigations?

What will God bring into judgment?

What reason is there to suppose, that Solomon was a good man, before his idolatry? The Lord loved him; he chose wisdom as his best portion; his prayer was heard; and he seems to have been under the polluting influence of idolatry but a short time.

How does it appear, that he was an idolater but a short time? He was old, when his heart was turned away, and he probably died before the age of 60.

1 K. 12:] § 2. Who succeeded Solomon?

Of what nation, was Rehoboam's mother? 1 K. 14:21.

Where did Israel assemble, to make him king?

Why did they not assemble at Jerusalem? They probably thought Shechem more favorable to their revolt, if Rehoboam should refuse their terms.

Where did they send for Jeroboam?—

Why? To make him their head to manage Rehoboam, or to revolt.

On what condition, would they serve Rehoboam?

What time did Rehoboam require for consultation?

Counsel of the old men?

Counsel of the young men?

At what stage of life, are persons generally best qualified to give counsel?

What is generally the most difficult labor of age? To correct the follies of youth.

Why was Rehoboam left to follow the perverse counsel of the young?

In what events, should we acknowledge the providence of God? In all. Job 5:6. Ps. 75:6,7, and 127:1. Prov. 16:9,33. Ec. 9:1. Jer. 10:23. Mat. 10:29,30. Acts 17:28.

With what, did he say, he would chastise his subjects?

Effect of Rehoboam's rough answer?

Over whom, did he reign?

Did Rehoboam reign over two tribes or one? Most strictly two. 1 K. 11:31, and 12:21,23.

Why are they sometimes represented as one? Benjamin was so united with Judah, that both are often considered as one

§ 3. Whom did Rehoboam send to the revolted Israelites?

How did they treat him?

To what place, did Rehoboam flee?

Who was made king of Israel?

How many warriors did Rehoboam soon collect?—For what?

Message from the Lord to Rehoboam?

By what prophet?

Effect of that message?

Conduct of the Levites after the revolt? 2 Chr. 11:14.

Conduct of many other pious Israelites? 2 Chr. 11:16.

In what respect, should we be willing to imitate these pious Israelites? In making efforts to enjoy the ordinances of religion, and the fellowship of saints.

Effect of this immigration upon the kingdom of Judah? 2 Chr. 11:17.

How should we regard it, when saints come and settle around us? As a great blessing.

What shall we think of the conduct of those, who by persecution, drive Christians from the land? It is almost as impolitic, as it is wicked.

Miscellaneous Questions. No. 6.

§ 1. First king of Israel?

How did David slay Goliath?

Which of Saul's sons was a most ardent friend to David?

What Hebrew kings reigned forty years each?

Which of David's sons rebelled against him?

What king of Ammon besieged Jabesh-Gilead?

Who was Adoram?

What queen came from far, to hear the wisdom of Solomon?

Who slew Agag?

Son of Naamah the Ammonitess?

Against whom, did the lords of the Philistines prevent David from fighting?

Who made David his armor-bearer?

Who was Ittai?

Who presided over the young prophets at Naioth?

Who was Jedidiah?

§ 2. Who gave Goliath's sword to David?

To whom, did David send great presents, after the death of Saul?

Who was Hanun?

In whom, did David encourage himself, when they spoke of stoning him at Ziklag?

Who most tenderly lamented over Saul and Jonatha?

What city of Ammon did Joab besiege?

What wonderful exploit did Jonathan and his armor-bearer achieve?

Who was Adonijah?

Whose history is it most important to know, in order to understand the Psalms?

What important building was dedicated 1004 B. C.?

Names of Saul's two daughters?

What did the Amalekites do to Ziklag?

Who was Ahimelech?

§ 3. Where was Shechem?

Who gave Ziklag to David?

First and last husband of Michal?

Between whom, was the battle of Gilboa?

Who informed David of Saul's death?

What punishment did they propose to inflict upon David at Ziklag?

Who slew Asahel?—Ishbosheth?

Who was Mephibosheth?

Who succeeded Nahash?

Who warned the Kenites to depart from among the Amalekites?

Who was Ishbosheth?

Who went to Bethlehem to anoint David?

Who prayed, that Ahithophel's counsel might be turned into foolishness?

What giant was slain with his own sword?

How many times did Saul attempt to smite David with a javelin?

What sword did Ahimelech give David?—Who was Gad?

First husband of Bathsheba?

Who was Achish?

Where was David first made king?

What became of Sheba?

§ 4. What strong hold did David take in Jerusalem?

What king of Ammon abused the messengers of David?

Who hewed a yoke of oxen in pieces and sent them to his subjects?

Who was Agag?

Who succeeded Solomon as king of Israel?

To what heathen king, did David twice flee from Saul?

By whom, was David first anointed?

Who was Jeroboam?

Why did Saul send messengers to David's house?

Where was Absalom in exile three years?

Who was Nabal?

What town did Achish give David?

Why did Saul go to Endor?

Who joined in the usurpation of Adonijah?

Who succeeded Saul, as king of Israel?

To whom, did David show kindness, for the sake of Jonathan?

At what siege, was Uriah slain?

What judgment did God denounce against Solomon for idolatry?

Which of his brothers did Absalom murder?

§ 5. Who defeated the counsel of Ahithophel?

What Ephraimite did Solomon promote for his valor and industry?

Who was condemned to die for tasting a little honey?

Where did Samuel anoint David?

David's first wife?

On what occasion, did the Lord say to Solomon, Ask what I shall give thee?

How many times did David flee to Gath?

Who built the first temple?

Who plundered and burnt Ziklag?

What became of Jonathan?

By what parable, did Nathan reprove David?

What was done to the Amalekite, who pretended, that he had slain Saul?

Who was Ahijah?

What did David direct Solomon to do to Joab?

Over whom, was David first made king?

Who took Zion from the Jebusites?

§ 6. What kindness did David show to Mephibosheth?

Where did Absalom go, to be proclaimed king?

Who was Bathsheba?
Distinguished prophet of Shiloh?
By whom, was Jonathan rescued, when condemned to die?
Who cried to God all night for Saul's disobedience?
From whom, did David's music drive away the evil spirit?—Who was Amasa?
Who was Michal?
Whom did Doeg slay?
Who appeared to Saul at Endor?
After what, did Solomon's wives turn away his heart?
What became of Saul?
How many times was David anointed at Hebron?
Who murdered Abner and Amasa?
Who was slain for taking hold of the ark?
Who did well, that it was in his heart to build the temple?
What became of Shobach?
What murderer fled to Talmai?

§ 7. Who succeeded Solomon as king of Judah?
Why, did Saul say, they spared the best of the sheep and oxen of the Amalekites?
Who wrote the book of Ecclesiastes?
Who prevented David from killing Nabal?
Who were the two Hirams?
What did David take from the Amalekites?
To what city, did David go, after the death of Saul?
By whom, was Ishbosheth made king of Israel?
On what occasion, did God bless the house of Obed-Edom?
Who advised Rehoboam to answer the people kindly?
Who cultivated the land, that David gave to Mephibosheth?
Who said to David, Thou art the man?
What was the oracle, built by Solomon?
Who commissioned Saul to destroy the Amalekites?

What Israelite was anointed three times?
From what, did the Lord reject Saul?
Second husband of Abigail?

§ 8. Who prevented David from fighting against Israel?
Why did Solomon promote Jeroboam?
By whose hand, did David say, he should one day perish?
How was David enabled to send very great presents to his friends in Judah, just before he was made king?
To whom, did Ahijah give ten parts of the garment he had rent in twelve pieces?
To what, is the name *Zion* applied?
Whom, did Ziba slanderously accuse to David?
Who cursed David at Bahurim?
Why did the Lord send Saul, to destroy the Amalekites?
Why did the Lord reject Saul from being king?
Who wrote more than half the Psalms?
Who ascribed ten times as much praise to David as to Saul?
Who most earnestly entreated his father to spare David's life?
Who directed David to remove from Ziklag to Hebron?
Why did Abner visit David at Hebron?
Who was Barzillai?
For what, was Uzzah slain?

§ 9. Who told Jeroboam, that he should be king?
Who commanded David's forces against Hanun and his allies?
Which of his sons did David never displease?
What prophet encouraged David to build the temple?
Why did not Hushai follow David?
Who attempted to usurp the kingdom, when David was old?
Why did not David bring the ark to Jerusalem, when he brought it from Kirjath-jearim?

What did David do with the gold and silver, that he took from heathen nations?

Where did God first appear to Solomon?

Why did Jeroboam rebel against Solomon?

What son of Jonathan lived with David at Jerusalem?

What became of Absalom?

How did king Hiram aid Solomon in building the temple?

§ 10. What religious service did Solomon perform at Gibeon?

On what occasion, was it reported to David, that Absalom had slain all his sons?

Who formed the plan to bring back Absalom from Geshur?

Who forbade Abishai to kill Shimei?

Who said, The half was not told me?

Father of Rehoboam?

Of whom, did David purchase a threshing floor and oxen for sacrifice?

Whose counsel did Hushai defeat?

Why did Solomon seek to slay Jeroboam?

On what occasion, did Joab, Abishai and Ittai command the three divisions of David's army?

Who advised Rehoboam to answer the people roughly?

When was the first temple dedicated?

Who was Chimham?

Whose head was thrown over the wall of Abel-beth-maacah?

What became of Adonijah?

Why did not Solomon slay Jeroboam?

PERIOD VIII.

From the Revolt of the Ten Tribes, B. C. 975, *to the Assyrian Captivity,* B. C. 721.—254 *Years.*

LESSON 1.

Jeroboam. Rehoboam. Abijam.

§ 1. Name of the eighth period? Period of the Two Kingdoms.

Why? Because, that during that period, there were two Hebrew monarchies.

Names of these monarchies? Kingdom of Judah, and kingdom of Israel.

Other names of the kingdom of Israel? The Ten Tribes, or simply Ephraim.

Why sometimes called Ephraim? Because this tribe gave them their first king, contained their capital, and seems to have been at the head of the kingdom.

Is the kingdom of Judah ever called Israel? Very rarely.

1 K. 12:25—] § 2. What city did Jeroboam rebuild for his capital?

By whom, had Shechem been destroyed?

What, did Jeroboam think, would be the danger of his people's worshipping at Jerusalem?

What method did he take, to prevent it?

Where did he place his two golden calves?

What did he say of them?

1 K. 13:] § 3. From whence, did God send a prophet to Jeroboam?

Why not from his own dominions? Probably there was no true prophet in Israel, that was able to go. 1 K. 14:4.

Against what, did the prophet cry?

What should be offered upon it?—By whom?

What sign did the prophet then give?

What did Jeroboam say to his attendants?

What judgment was inflicted upon him?

What have we reason to fear, if we oppose those, who are faithfully denouncing the divine wrath? The judgments of God.

How was Jeroboam's hand restored?

What wonderful direction for prayer does Christ give us in Mat. 5:44?

Why did not Jeroboam pray to his golden gods for restoration? It seems, he had no confidence in them.

What request did Jeroboam then make to the prophet?

Reason for refusing?

§ 4. Who informed an old prophet in Bethel, respecting the prophet from Judah?

How did the old prophet induce him to return and eat?

What became of the prophet from Judah?

In what, consisted his sin? In believing the old prophet, without sufficient evidence.

How should we regard every thing, that seems to entice us to violate the divine command? With the most cautious suspicion and trembling apprehension.

What if we think the Spirit teaches us contrary to the word of God? We are certainly deceived.

Why did not God slay the old prophet, rather than the other? God had a sovereign right to slay which he pleased, or both, or neither.

Who took up the body of the prophet from Judah?

What did the old prophet say, when he buried it?

Where did the old prophet request to be buried?—Why? Probably, that his bones might not be disturbed. 2 K. 23:15—18.

Future conduct of Jeroboam?

At whose request, were many made priests of the high places?

Effect of this sin upon the house of Jeroboam?

1 K. 14:] § 5. To what prophet, did Jeroboam send his wife?—Why?

Name of that son?

How did Ahijah know her?

With what tidings, was he sent to her?—:6.

Meaning of *sent* here? Commissioned.

When should the child die?

Character of Abijah?

What most important lesson may we learn from this lovely example? That the children of the most wicked parents may and ought to be good.

Why are the children of the most wicked parents sometimes converted, while those of others are left in sin? Probably to show the sovereignty of God.

What children are converted in much the greatest numbers? Children of the pious. Prov. 22:6.

What should become of the house of Jeroboam?

From what, should Israel be rooted up for their idolatry?

Where scattered?

What river? The Euphrates.

Were the Israelites to be punished for Jeroboam's sin, or their own?

Why then is their ruin ascribed to Jeroboam? He made them sin.

Why were they punished for what he made them do? They should have resisted the temptation.

§ 6. How old was Rehoboam, when he began to reign?

How long did he reign?

How old was he, when he died?

How long did the people of Judah walk in the good ways of David? 2 Chr. 11:17.

2 CHR. 12:] Conduct of Rehoboam and his people, after that?

§ 7. Who invaded Judah, in the fifth year of Rehoboam?

More common name of Shishak? Sesostris.

What is said of the multitude of his invading army?

What prophet was then sent to the king and princes of Judah?

What did he say to them?

What did they then do?

What would the Lord grant them in consequence of humbling themselves?

Of what treasures, did Shishak plunder Jerusalem?

What character is given of Rehoboam? —: 14.

§ 8. Who succeeded Rehoboam?

Another name for Abijah?

Why should we call him Abijam? To distinguish him from the good son of Jeroboam.

2 CHR. 13:] How long did Abijam reign?

Who were the parties in the battle of mount Zemaraim?

Which way is mount Zemaraim from Shechem?

How many were the men of Abijam?—of Jeroboam?

Whom did Abijam then address?

To whom, did he say, God had given the kingdom of Israel?

Whom, did he say, they had cast out?

After what manner, had they made priests?

Who, did he say, was captain of Judah?

Against whom, did he tell the Israelites not to fight?

What did Jeroboam do, while Abijam was speaking?

What did the men of Judah do, when they found themselves enclosed?

On which side, was the victory?

Why did Judah prevail?

How many of Israel were slain?

How many cities did Abijam take from Jeroboam?

Effect of this battle upon the strength of Jeroboam?

What does Mr. Scott say of the greatness of this battle? It was probably the most bloody that ever was fought.

LESSON 2.

Asa. Nadab. Baasha. Elah. Zimri. Omri. Ahab.

2 CHR. 14:] § 1. Who succeeded Abijam?

How long was the land quiet?

Character of Asa?

Who had given him rest?

Whom did Asa command Judah to seek?—what to do?

What did he build in Judah?

What Ethiopian invaded Judah?—With how many men?

To whom, did Asa cry for help?

In whose name, did he go against that vast army?

What did the Lord do, in answer to Asa's prayer?

Where was the battle? At Mareshah.

About how far was Mareshah from Bethlehem?

How far did they pursue the Ethiopians?

What did they do to the cities round Gerar?

2 CHR. 15:] § 2. What prophet went to meet Asa?

How long, did he say, the Lord would be with them?

What if they should forsake him?

What exhortation did Azariah give to Judah? —: 7.

How was Asa affected?

Why is the prophet here called Oded? Probably because he was the son of Oded, or because Oded was his other name.

What did Asa put away?

How could there be any idols, when Asa had before purged the land? It seems, that idolatry had again crept in, and infected many places.

From what parts, did people fall to Asa in abundance?—Why?

What did they offer at Jerusalem?

Whom did they covenant to seek?

What should be done to any one that would not seek the Lord?

What did Asa do to Maachah?

Who was Maachah? Grand-mother of Asa. 2 Chr. 11:20.

Why is she called his mother? In scripture, *father* or *mother* often means a more remote ancestor.

What did Asa do with her idol?

1 K. 15:25—] § 3. Who succeeded Jeroboam?—Conduct of Nadab?

Who conspired against Nadab, and slew him?

What did Baasha do to the house of Jeroboam?

With whom, had Baasha wars?

Conduct of Baasha?

In whose way, did he walk?

How long did he reign?

1 K. 16:] What prophet reproved Baasha?

Where did Baasha reign?

§ 4. Who succeeded Baasha?

Who murdered and succeeded Elah?

What was Elah doing, just before he was slain?

How did Zimri treat the house of Baasha?

How long did Zimri reign?

Where was he besieged?

What became of Zimri?

§ 5. Who succeeded Zimri?

What city did he build?

Of whom, did he buy the land?

How long did he reign in Tirzah?—in Samaria?

Conduct of Omri, compared with that of his predecessors?

How many predecessors had Omri?

What kings of Israel reigned in Tirzah? Jeroboam, Nadab, Baasha, Elah, Zimri and Omri.

How long was Tirzah the capital of Israel? Probably about 50 years.

Why do we not know exactly? It is uncertain, how long Jeroboam lived in Shechem.

§ 6. Who succeeded Omri?

Conduct of Ahab?

Whom did Ahab marry?

What god did he worship, besides the calves?

In what city, did Ahab build a house and an altar for Baal?

What is said of his provoking the Lord to anger?

2 CHR. 16:] § 7. To whom, did Asa apply for assistance against Baasha?

What prophet reproved Asa?

How was Asa affected?

What did he do to Hanani?

What other sin did Asa commit, about that time?

Occasion of these sins? Probably Asa's heart was lifted up by prosperity.

What judgments were sent upon Asa, for these sins? —:9 *z*.

What kings of Israel were cotemporary with Asa? Jeroboam, Nadab, Baasha, Elah, Zimri, Omri and Ahab.

With which of these, was he cotemporary but a short time?

LESSON 3.

Ahab. Jezebel. Elijah.

§ 1. Which of the first seven kings of Israel did more to provoke the Lord than the other six?

Who stirred him up to work wickedness? 1 K. 21:25.

1 K. 17:] What was Elijah's first address to Ahab?

Who sent Elijah to the brook Cherith?

How was he fed there?

Where was he sent, when the brook dried up?

Where was Zarapheth or Sarepta?

What did he say to a widow woman there?—Her reply?

What did he request her to make for him immediately?

What did he promise?

What great calamity soon befell the woman?

How was that calamity removed?

What did she say, when she received her son alive?

1 K. 18:] § 2. What direction did the Lord give Elijah, after many days?

Great calamity in Samaria at that time?

Who was then governor of Ahab's house?

Character of Obadiah?

Who had recently cut off the prophets of the Lord?

What kindness had Obadiah shown to some of them?

What does the example of Obadiah teach us? That we should appear on the Lord's side, whoever may be against us.

What did Elijah say to Obadiah, when he met him?

Why was Obadiah afraid to tell Ahab? He seems to have feared, that Ahab would take his life, if he should not be able to find Elijah.

How did Elijah remove this fear?

What did Ahab say to Elijah, at meeting?

What did Elijah reply?

Who are the greatest troublers of the world? The most wicked.

Who are sometimes falsely accused of being troublers? Christians.

§ 3. Where were the Israelites soon assembled?

Where is mount Carmel?

How many false prophets?

What did Elijah first say to the people?

Did the people answer?

How did Elijah propose to decide, who was the true God? That sacrifices should be prepared, and that the God, who should answer by fire, should be regarded as the true God.

What did all the people say?

How long did the prophets of Baal call upon him?

What did they say?

With what result?

How did Elijah mock them at noon?

What did they then do?

How long did they continue their vain repetitions?

What did Elijah then repair?

How many barrels of water were poured upon the sacrifice?

What did Elijah pray, that the people might know?

How was Elijah's prayer answered?

Effect upon the people?

What did they say?

What was done to the prophets of Baal?

§ 4. Of what, did Elijah tell Ahab, there was a sound?

How many times did Elijah's servan look toward the sea?

What sea? The Mediterranean.

Other scripture names for the Mediterranean? Western Sea, and Great Sea.

What did he see the last time?

Why was Ahab told to hasten down?

What ensued?

For what time, had there then been no rain? James 5:17.

1 K. 19:] § 5. What did Ahab tell Jezebel?

What message did she send to Elijah?

To what place in Judah, did he flee?

Where did he then go a day's journey?

What did he then request for himself?

What reason is there to think, that this request was wrong? It seems to have proceeded from impatience.

What word of the Lord came to Elijah in a cave?

Import of the inquiry? It is generally considered as a reproof for not doing any thing.

What was Elijah's answer?

When Elijah perceived a wind, an earthquake, a fire, and a still small voice, in which does the Lord seem to have been more especially manifested?

What shall we think of the opinion, that God never manifests himself, but in the still small voice? It seems to limit the Almighty, and to contradict scripture. Ex. 20:1,18,19. Job 38:1. Acts 2:2.

For whom, had Elijah been very jealous?—Why?

What did the Lord say, in answer to Elijah's complaint against Israel?

With what, may we comfort ourselves, amid the sadness of great degeneracy and wickedness? That there may really be many more sincere worshippers, than there appear to be.

§ 6. For what office, was Elijah directed to anoint Hazael?—Jehu?—Elisha?

In what employment, did he find Elisha engaged?

What did he do to Elisha?

With what, did Elisha feed the people?

Whom did he then follow?

1 K. 20:] § 7. Of what country, was Benhadad king?

How many kings assisted him in besieging Samaria?

When Ahab had refused to submit to Benhadad's second demand, what did Benhadad say?

What did Ahab answer?

What message did Ahab then receive from the Lord?

How many times were the Syrians defeated within a year?

What request did Benhadad send to Ahab?

How was Ahab made to condemn himself?

What judgment was denounced against him, for sparing Benhadad?

How was Ahab affected?

1 K. 21:] § 8. Whose vineyard did Ahab covet?

Why did Naboth refuse to dispose of it?

How did Ahab manifest his displeasure?

Who promised to give him the vineyard?

To whom, did she write?

In whose name?

What did she direct them to do to Naboth?

Character of the witnesses, procured to testify against him?

What did they testify?

What was then done to him?

What did Ahab do, when he heard of it?

Who was then sent to meet Ahab?

What did Ahab say to Elijah?

Why do the wicked often consider faithful ministers as their enemies? For denouncing the judgments of God against them.

Where should the dogs lick the blood of Ahab?

Like what, would the Lord make the house of Ahab?

What should become of the body of Jezebel?

What did Ahab do, when he heard the words of Elijah?

In what respect, was Ahab's sentence mitigated?

Whose blood did the dogs lick in Jezreel? Jehoram's. 2 K. 9:24,25.

How could this be said to fulfil the prophecy? The blood of the son is considered as the blood of the father.

LESSON 4.

Jehoshaphat. Death of Ahab.

2 CHR. 17:] § 1. Successor of Asa?

Why was the Lord with Jehoshaphat?

What had he in abundance?

In what, was his heart lifted up?

In what year of his reign, did he send instructors, to teach his subjects?

How many princes, Levites, and priests, did he send?

From what book, did they teach the people?

Why did not surrounding nations then make war with Jehoshaphat?

Who brought him presents?

Of how many divisions, did his army consist?—Soldiers?

2 CHR. 18:] § 2. With whom, did Jehoshaphat join affinity?

In what, did that affinity consist? It is probable, that it consisted chiefly in marrying his son Jehoram to Athaliah, the daughter of Ahab.

How was Jehoshaphat treated, when he visited Ahab?

Where was Jehoshaphat then persuaded to go with Ahab?

1 K. 22:] Against what king?

How many false prophets were consulted on the occasion?

What prophets were these? Probably the prophets of the groves, who had met Elijah. 1 K. 18:19.

What counsel did they give?

What inquiry did Jehoshaphat then make?

What does this seem to imply? That he had no confidence in the 400 prophets.

What prophet of the Lord, did Ahab say, there was?

How did Ahab feel toward him?—Why?

Who made him horns of iron?

What did Zedekiah say?

What did the messenger try to persuade Micaiah to do?

Micaiah's reply?

What did he first say to Ahab?

What did Ahab answer?

What does this imply? That Micaiah spoke ironically.

Meaning of *ironically?*

When may it be right, to speak ironically? When it is manifest, that we thus speak.

What did Micaiah then say?

What did Ahab remark to Jehoshaphat?

What order did Ahab give, concerning Micaiah?

What did Micaiah reply?

What method did Ahab take, to frustrate the prophecy of Micaiah? —:30.

How did Ahab receive a mortal wound?

Against whom, has God ordained his arrows? Ps. 7:13.

2 CHR. 19:] § 3. Who went to meet Jehoshaphat, when he returned to Jerusalem?

What reproof did Jehu give him?

Instruction from this example? It may be sometimes needful to reprove the most eminent saints.

What commendation did Jehu add?

Instruction from this? We should sometimes mingle commendation with our reproofs.

Who had prepared the heart of Jehoshaphat to seek God?

What may we learn from this? That he had power to prepare his heart. 2 Chr. 30:19. Ezra 7:10.

What may we learn respecting those, who do not thus prepare their hearts? That they are very criminal. 2 Chr. 12:14. Luke 12:47.

What characters have we the greatest encouragement to reprove? The best saints. Ps. 141:5. Prov. 17:10.

In what sense, should we hate those, who hate the Lord? We should hate their evil ways and bad characters.

In what sense, should we love them? We should love their persons and happiness. Mat. 5:45.

What seem to have been some of the good fruits of Jehu's reproof? —:4.

What seems to have then occasioned a declension of religion in Judah? Jehoshaphat's connection with Ahab.

What charge did Jehoshaphat give the judges?

What fear should be upon them?

How, did he say, the Levites must judge? —:9 *x.*

2 CHR. 20:] § 4. Between what powers, was there a great combination against Jehoshaphat?

To whom, did Jehoshaphat then seek for help?

What did he proclaim through Judah?

Who led the public devotions of the assembled people?

What prophet was inspired to speak, after the prayer of Jehoshaphat?

Why did he say, they should not be afraid nor dismayed?

What did he tell them to do, when they went out against their enemies?

What did all the people do, after the address of Jahaziel?

What did the Kohathites do?

What address did Jehoshaphat make to the people, on the next day?

What religious exercise was performed, as they were marching forth?

What became of these enemies of Judah?

How long were the men of Judah in gathering the spoil?

With what feelings, did they return to Jerusalem?—Why?

In what manner, did they come to the temple?

Effect of these things upon other kingdoms?

§ 5. How old was Jehoshaphat when he began to reign?

How long did he reign?

With what successor of Ahab, did Jehoshaphat join himself?

What judgment was sent upon him for that?

At what age, did Jehoshaphat die?

LESSON 5.

Ahaziah of Israel. Jehoram of Israel. Translation of Elijah. Elisha. Naaman.

§ 1. Who succeeded Ahab? 1 K. 22:51.

What was his conduct?

2 K. 1:] Of what god of Ekron, did Ahaziah send to make inquiry?—Why?

What inquiry did Elijah make of Ahaziah's messengers?

What judgment did Elijah denounce against him?

What message did Ahaziah first send to Elijah?—By whom?

What did Elijah reply?

What followed?

Second message?—By whom?

Reply?—What followed?

Request of the third captain?—:13 *v.*

What divine direction was then given to Elijah?

What judgment did he denounce against Ahaziah?—Result?

Who succeeded Ahaziah?

2 K. 2:] § 2. When Elijah was about to be translated, how many times did he propose to separate from Elisha?

What did Elisha say to him each time?

How should we regard the society of distinguished saints, who are about to ascend to heaven?

What did Elijah do, when they came to Jordan?

How did they then pass over?

Last request of Elisha to Elijah?

Elijah's answer?

How was Elijah carried to heaven?

What did Elisha say?

How are the righteous to be regarded, in relation to their country? As its great defence. Gen. 18:23—32.

What did Elisha take up, that fell from Elijah?

How did Elisha pass back, over Jordan?

What did the sons of the prophets say of Elisha?

Who were the sons of the prophets? Young men, who were receiving instruction with a view to the prophetic office.

Where did these sons of the prophets live?—:3,5.

§ 3. How did Elisha heal the waters of Jericho?

What did children of Bethel say to Elisha?

What did they mean? Probably they meant to ridicule his account of Elijah's ascension, and to call upon him to ascend to heaven, if he could.

How did he treat them?

What corrupting influence had they experienced at Bethel? The influence of idolatry.

What idol was at Bethel?

What became of those children?

How should children treat the faithful ministers of God? With great respect and reverence.

2 K. 3:] §4. Conduct of Jehoram of Israel?

In what respect, was he not so bad, as his father?

What nation rebelled against Israel, after the death of Ahab?

Name of their king?

Who had subdued Moab? 2 Sam. 8:2.

How long had the Moabites been subject to the Israelites? About 150 years.

How many kings marched against Moab?—What kings?

To what prophet, did they apply, when they wanted water?

On whose account, was Elisha willing to show some regard to Jehoram?

What did Elisha say with regard to a supply of water?—of their success against the Moabites?

What sacrifice did Mesha offer, when he found his condition desperate?

2 K. 4:] §5. On what occasion, were the two sons of a prophet's widow exposed to slavery?

To whom, did she apply for assistance?

How did he afford her relief?

What did he say to her, when all the vessels were full?

What is our duty with regard to our debts? We should pay them, as far as possible.

What debt should we be continually paying? Rom. 13:8.

§6. What favors did a woman of Shunem show to Elisha?

What did her son say to his father, in the field?

To whom, was he carried?

What calamity was soon sent upon her?

To whom, did she go for relief?

Who was the servant of Elisha?

What inquiry was Gehazi directed to make of her?—What did she reply?

What did he then direct Gehazi to do?

What did Gehazi say, when he had done it?

Who raised the child to life?

What two miracles did Elisha then perform at Gilgal?

2 K. 5:] §7. Most distinguished captain of the king of Syria?

With what disease, was he afflicted?

By whose means, did Naaman hear of Elisha?

What request did the king of Syria send to Jehoram?

Name of that king? Benhadad.

What did Jehoram say?

What, did Jehoram think, he was seeking?

To whom, did Elisha direct Naaman to come?

What word did Elisha send to him, when he was standing before his door?

How was Naaman affected?

What had he thought Elisha would do, to cure him?

What did he then say? —:12.

What do sinners often think of their own plans of salvation? That they are much better than God's

Who persuaded him to try the waters of Jordan?

From whom, should we be willing to receive instruction and expostulation? Superiors, inferiors and equals.

How should we treat sinners, if they appear to be very much enraged at the offer of salvation? In general, if they will hear, we should continue most affectionately to exhort, entreat and expostulate.

Why? Many such sinners have been won to Christ.

What did Elisha say, when Naaman urged him to receive a present?

Why did Naaman wish earth to be given?

In what, did he request to be pardoned?

What present did Gehazi receive from Naaman?

How many falsehoods did Gehazi tell respecting this present?
How was he punished?

2 K. 6:] § 8. What accident happened to a young prophet, who was felling a beam?
What did he say to Elisha?
From whom, is every thing we possess, in a certain sense, borrowed? From God.
How did Elisha make the iron swim?

§ 9. How did Elisha repeatedly save Jehoram from the king of Syria?
What did the king of Syria say to his servants on the occasion?
What did one of them reply?
What did Elisha's servant say, when surrounded by a great number of Syrians?
What did Elisha answer?
What did the young man see, when the Lord opened his eyes?
With what, were the Syrians then smitten?
Where did Elisha lead them?
What did Jehoram say to Elisha, when he saw them?
What did Elisha answer?
Consequence of their failing to take Elisha, and of receiving kind treatment?
How is this consistent with what is said in the next verse? Probably they made no more attempts to take Elisha.

§ 10. What hostile operation did Benhadad afterwards carry on against Jehoram?
Consequence of that siege?
When Jehoram saw the horrible effects of the famine, what did he say of Elisha?
Why did he say this? Probably he thought, Elisha could help him, if he would.

2 K. 7:] What encouraging prophecy did Elisha utter at that time?
What was said by an unbelieving lord?
Elisha's reply?
What did four lepers say, when they concluded to go to the Syrians?
By what, were they surprised, when they came to the Syrian camp?
Why had the Syrians fled?
When the lepers had plundered awhile, whom did they tell of the flight of the Syrians?
How did Jehoram ascertain, that the Syrians were fled?
What did the messengers find in the way?
What did the people then do?
Consequence of great plenty?
What became of the unbelieving lord?

2 K. 8:] § 11. To what city of Syria, did Elisha repair? —:7.
Who sent him a great present?
By whom?—For what purpose?
What answer did Elisha give Hazael?
Why did Elisha weep?
What did Hazael reply?
How did Hazael murder Benhadad?

LESSON 6.

Jehoram of Judah. Ahaziah of Judah. Jehu. Death of Jehoram of Israel. Death of Jezebel.

2 CHR. 21:] § 1. Who succeeded Jehoshaphat?
How many brothers had Jehoram?
How many by the name of Azariah?
How did he treat them?
Character of Jehoram of Judah?
In whose way, did he walk?
Why?—Her name?
How long did Jehoram reign? Four years with his father, and four years alone.
How long was he cotemporary with Jehoram of Israel? The whole time.
How were the two Jehorams related to each other?
Why would not the Lord destroy the house of David?
What nation revolted from Judah in the days of Jehoram?
From what prophet, came a writing to Jehoram?
Against whom, did it denounce tremendous judgments?
Who plundered his house, and carried away his sons and wives?

With what, did the Lord smite Jehoram?

What customary honor did the people neglect to show him, after his death?

What did they sometimes burn in honor of their kings? Jer. 34:5.

What is said of the departure of Jehoram?

2 CHR. 22:] § 2. Who succeeded Jehoram of Judah?

What had become of his elder brethren?

What relation was he to Ahab?—to Omri?

In whose ways, did he walk?

Who was his counsellor to do wickedly?

2 K. 9:] § 3. Whom did Elisha send a young prophet to anoint at Ramoth-Gilead?

What did he first say to Jehu?

Where did he anoint him?

What house should Jehu smite?

Meaning of *house* here? Family.

What did one of the captains say to Jehu, when he returned?

To what office, did Jehu say, he had been anointed?

What proclamation did they then make?

Who was the father of Jehu?—His grandfather?

Against whom, did Jehu conspire?

Where was Jehoram then?—Why?

Which of the Jehorams was this?

What other king was then at Jezreel?—Why?

How were the two kings related?

What did Jehoram's first and second messenger say to Jehu? Jehu's reply?

Where did the kings meet Jehu?

Who smote Jehoram?

Where did they cast the body of Jehoram?—According to what?

What became of Ahaziah?

What act of Ahaziah is represented as particularly the occasion of his death? 2 Chr. 22:7 *a*.

With whom, is it peculiarly dangerous to associate? With the wicked, who are voted to destruction.

§ 4. What did Jezebel do, when she heard, that Jehu had come to Jezreel?

What did she say to Jehu?

Who was Zimri?

What did Jehu command her attendants to do with her?

What command did he give, soon after she was thrown down?

What did they find of her?

Where, did he say, it had been foretold, that the dogs should eat Jezebel?

Who had foretold it?

2 K. 10:] § 5. From whom, did Jehu direct that a king should be chosen?

What did they answer?

What did he then direct them to do?

How many were there of Ahab's sons?

Where did Jehu direct to have their heads placed at Jezreel?

When Jehu went out to view them the next morning, what did he say to the people?—:9 *z*.

Whom else did Jehu proceed to slay?

What did Jehu do to 42 connections of Ahaziah of Judah?

What connections were these? 2 Chr. 22:8.

What did Jehu say to Jonadab, after receiving him into his chariot?

What should we suspect, when persons boast of their zeal? That their zeal is not of the best kind.

§ 6. When Jehu had collected his people, what did he say to them?—:18 *z*.

What did Jehu do to the priests and worshippers of Baal, when all collected together?

What was done with the images, in the house of Baal?

What was done to the house of Baal?

Meaning of *draught house?* A place where filth was thrown.

To what idolatry, did Jehu still adhere?

In what respect, did the Lord commend Jehu?

To what generation, did God promise that Jehu's children should reign?

What blood, did God afterwards say, he would avenge upon the house of Jehu? Hos. 1:4.

What does this seem to imply, with regard to the character of Jehu? That in some respect, he did wrong in cutting off the house of Ahab.

In what respect, may an act, externally right, be really wrong? It may be done with a bad design.

How does God regard the real character of men? According to the state of their hearts. Prov. 23:7. Ec. 12:14. Jer. 17:10. Rev. 2:23.

LESSON 7.

Athaliah. Jehoiada. Joash of Judah.

2 K. 11:] § 1. Who was the mother of Ahaziah?

Whom did she slay, when he was dead?

Who were these seed royal? Principally, if not wholly, the sons of Ahaziah.

How related to Athaliah?

Who of them was preserved?—By whom?

What relation was she to Ahaziah?

Where, and how long, did she hide him?

2 CHR. 23:] § 2. How many captains of hundreds did Jehoiada take into covenant?

For what purpose? To strengthen himself against Athaliah.

For whom, did he send to come and assist him?

When they brought out Joash, what did they put upon him?

What did they give him?

Who anointed him?

What did they say?

What did Athaliah do and say, when she saw the young king, and the people rejoicing?

What became of her?

For what object, did they then all make a covenant?

What did the people then do to the house of Baal?—to Mattan?

How were the people affected with the death of Athaliah?

What was then the state of Jerusalem?

2 CHR. 24:] § 3. Age of Joash, when he began to reign?

How long did he reign?

How long did he conduct well?

What house was Joash minded to repair?

Whom did he order to collect money?—Where?

How much was each Israelite bound to give? Ex. 30:13.

Value of half a shekel? About twenty-five cents.

Who had broken up the temple?

What had they done with the dedicated things?

What was the success of the Levites in gathering money?

To whom, was a great part of the money given?

What was done with the rest?

How long did they offer burnt-offerings in the house of the Lord continually?

Meaning of *continually?* Morning and evening, and at other stated times.

To what age, did Jehoiada live?

Among whom, did they bury Jehoiada?—Why?

Of what great good, does Jehoiada seem to have been the means? Of preserving the house of David and the kingdom of Judah.

§ 4. Who turned away the heart of Joash from following the Lord?—How?

What did they then serve?

What was the consequence?

For what, were prophets sent to them?

With what success?

Who gave them a most solemn admonition?

How did they treat him?—Where? Mat. 23:35.

Who had commanded them to stone Zechariah?

Why does Christ call him the son of Barachias? That was probably the name of his grandfather.

What did Zechariah say, when he died?

What does this example most strikingly show? The fickleness and horrible ingratitude of man.

§ 5. What heathen king soon set his face against Jerusalem? 2 K. 12:17.

With what, did Joash hire him to depart? 2 K. 12:18.

Success of a small company of Syrians against a very great host of Judah?—Why?

Whom did the Syrians destroy?

Where did they send the spoil?

What became of Joash?

Where did they bury him?

LESSON 8.

Jehoahaz and Joash of Israel. Amaziah. Jeroboam II.

2 K. 13:] § 1. Who succeeded Jehu?

What was his conduct?

Into whose hand, did the Lord deliver Israel?

To whom, kid Jehoahaz seek for help?

With what success?

How could the Lord regard the prayer of such a man as Jehoahaz? External conformity might be rewarded with external blessings.

§ 2. Who succeeded Jehoahaz?

What prophet did he visit in his last sickness?

How was the king affected?

What did he say?

By whose direction, did Joash shoot an arrow from a window?

What did Elisha call the arrow?

What did Elisha then direct Joash to do?

How many times did he smite?

How many times should he have smitten?

What would have been the consequence?

What took place, when a dead body touched the bones of Elisha?

How many times did Joash beat the Syrians?

What did he recover?

2 CHR. 25:] § 3. Who succeeded Joash of Judah?

What was his conduct? 2 K. 14:3.

What did he do to his father's murderers?

How many soldiers had Amaziah?

How many soldiers of Israel did he hire?

Who directed him to dismiss them?

What objection did he make?

Reply of the man of God?

How did these Israelites feel, upon being dismissed?

What was Amaziah's success against the Edomites?

What did the soldiers of Israel do, who were sent back?

What did Amaziah do with the gods of Edom?

What was the remonstrance of a prophet to Amaziah?

What did Amaziah say?

Reply of the prophet?

§ 4. What message did Amaziah send to the king of Israel?

Meaning of *looking one another in the face?* Meeting each other in battle.

What advice did Joash give Amaziah?

Why was he left to reject it?

Which king was victorious?

How much wall of Jerusalem did Joash break down?

What did he take, and carry to Samaria?

Where was a conspiracy made against Amaziah?

Where was he slain?

2 K. 14:] § 5. Who succeeded Joash of Israel?

How long did he reign?

What was his conduct?

By whom, did God then save Israel from destruction?

Under whom, did the kingdom of Israel enjoy the most prosperity? Probably under Jeroboam II.

LESSON 9.

Uzziah. Jotham. Ahaz.

2 CHR. 26:] § 1. Who succeeded Amaziah?

By what other name, is he called? 2 K. 15:1.

How long did he reign?

What was his conduct?

In whose days, did he seek God?

Consequence of this?

What must we do, in order to prosper forever? Forever seek the Lord.

Mention some of the enemies, against whom, God helped him.

What most useful business did he love?

How was he affected by prosperity?

What most presumptuous act did he perform?

Who faithfully withstood him?

How did he receive their remonstrance?

How was he punished?

How long did Uzziah continue a leper?

What most distinguished prophet began to prophesy in the days of Uzziah?

Under what other kings, did Isaiah prophesy? Is. 1:1.

What prophet wrote the life of Uzziah?

§ 2. Who succeeded Uzziah?

2 CHR. 27:] Conduct of Jotham?

Against what enemies, did Jotham prevail?

Why did he become mighty?

What vast empire was founded in his days? The Roman.

§ 3. Who succeeded Jotham?

2 CHR. 28:] How old was Ahaz, when he began to reign?

How long was his reign?

Why is his reign peculiarly important? In proportion to its length, it was probably more disastrous to Judah, than any other reign.

Conduct of Ahaz?

Mention some of his abominations.

Into whose hands, was Ahaz delivered for his sins?

IS. 7:] What two kings combined against Ahaz?

How were Ahaz and his people affected, when they heard, that the Syrians and Israelites were confederate against them?

Whom did the confederates propose to make king instead of Ahaz?

Who was the son of Tabeal? Probably a factious Jew.

What did God say, with regard to their success?—7.

2 CHR. 28:6—15.] § 4. With how many armies, did the confederates invade Judah the next year? Three.

How many Jews was Pekah enabled to slay in one day?—Why?

How many captive Jews did the Israelites carry away?

Who prevented their being enslaved?

How were these captives treated?

Where were they sent?

2 K. 16:] To whom, did Ahaz send for help?

What present did Ahaz send to Tiglath-pileser?

What did Tiglath-pileser do, in consequence of this application?

What became of Rezin?

Why did Ahaz go to Damascus?

What did Ahaz send to Urijah?

What did Urijah build?

How did Tiglath-pileser distress Judah? By the great presents, that he took from them, and by subjecting them to his authority.

2 CHR. 28:] § 5. What did Ahaz do, in the time of his distress?

To what gods, did he sacrifice?—Why? Consequence?

Most presumptuous sin of Ahaz, in relation to the temple! He shut up the doors.

Where did he make altars?

Where hid he make high places?—For what?

Who succeeded Ahaz?

LESSON 10.

Hezekiah's Reformation and first Passover.

2 CHR. 29:] § 1. How old was Hezekiah, when he began to reign?

How long did he reign?

At what age, did he die?

In what year of Hoshea, did Hezekiah begin to reign? 2 K. 18:1.

How long before the Assyrian captivity? About six years.

Character of Hezekiah?

What did he do in the first month of his reign?

When persons enter upon offices, that have been badly filled, what work should they immediately commence? Reformation.

What did he tell the Levites to sanctify?

What did he tell them to carry from the temple?

Who had thus defiled the temple?

What other contempt had they manifested to the temple? —:7.

What had been the consequence?

Where do these desolations seem to be described? In the first chapter of Isaiah.

Why did not the land become as Sodom and Gomorrah? Is. 1:9.

With whom, was Hezekiah disposed to make a covenant?—Why?

What charge did he then give the priests and Levites?

Why should they not be negligent?

Who are under special obligations to be earnestly engaged in religion? Ministers, elders and deacons.

Who had cast away some of the sacred vessels?

Who replaced them?

What other exercises were performed, while they were offering sacrifice?

What did the king and people do, when the offering was finished?

How were Hezekiah and the people affected?

Who had prepared the people for this?

2 CHR. 30:] § 2. For what purpose, did Hezekiah write letters to all Israel and Judah?

To whom, did he call upon the Israelites to return?

Why does he call the Israelites a remnant? Because many had been carried captive by Pul and Tiglath-pileser.

Whom, does he tell them, not to imitate?

If the remnant returned unto the Lord, what would be the effect upon those carried captive?

What treatment did the messengers of Hezekiah receive from the Israelites?

What exception is made to this account? —:11.

How was the requirement regarded in Judah?

Whose gracious agency is here acknowledged, in turning their hearts?

What did they do with idolatrous altars, before they kept the passover?

How were many allowed to partake of the passover, who had not been regularly cleansed?

What did the Levites teach the people?

What did they do, after they had kept the feast seven days?

With what feelings did they keep the feast?

Since what king, had there not been such a passover?

Who blessed the people?

Where did they then destroy idolatrous altars &c.? 2 Chr. 31:1.

What is said of Hezekiah's religious works? 2 Chr. 31:21.

2 K. 18:] § 3. What did Hezekiah do with the brazen serpent?—Why?

What did he call it?

Meaning of *Nehushtan?* A piece of brass.

How long had the brazen serpent been preserved? More than 700 years.

On what occasion, had it been set up?

What if things indifferent are perverted to wicked purposes? They should, if possible, be taken out of the way.

LESSON 11.

Assyrian Captivity. General Account of the Ten Tribes.

§ 1. What kings of Assyria began to carry the Israelites into captivity? 1 Chr. 5:26.

2 K. 15:17—30.] Who was king of Israel, at the time of Pul's invasion?

What did Menahem give him, to withdraw, and to assist him?

Of whom, did Menahem exact the money?

What tribes seem to have been first carried captive? 1 Chr. 5:26.

On which side of the Jordan, were those tribes?

In whose reign, did Tiglath-pileser invade Israel?

What king requested Tiglath-pileser to make this invasion? 2 K. 16:7.

What people did Tiglath-pileser carry captive?

On which side of Jordan, were these places? On the west, except Gilead.

§ 2. Who succeeded Pekah?

2 K. 17:] How long did Hoshea reign?

What was his conduct?

Who came up against him?

How did Hoshea purchase peace of Shalmaneser?

What perfidy did Shalmaneser find in Hoshea?

With whom, had Hoshea attempted to form an alliance against Shalmaneser?

How was Hoshea punished?

How long did Shalmaneser besiege Samaria?

§ 3. Where did he carry the Israelites captive?

Why did the Lord suffer the Israelites to be carried captive?

In what chapter of Leviticus, had this been foretold?—of Deuteronomy?

In whose statutes, had they wickedly walked?

Where did they build high places?

Where did they set up images?

By whom, did the Lord testify against Israel?

What did they reject?

Whom did they cause to pass through the fire?

Meaning of *passing through the fire?* Probably being offered up in sacrifice.

Who had been most instrumental in leading the people away from God to idolatry?

What rendered their sins peculiarly aggravated? Superior means of instruction and various blessings.

Of what, does their captivity admonish us? To beware of abusing our distinguishing mercies.

§ 4. Names of the kings of Israel? Jeroboam, Nadab, Baasha, Elah, Zimri, Omri, Ahab, Ahaziah, Jehoram, Jehu, Jehoahaz, Jehoash, Jeroboam II, Zechariah, Shallum, Menahem, Pekahiah, Pekah and Hoshea.—How many?

What was their character? They were all idolaters.

Which was the worst?

Which was less criminal, than the rest? Hoshea.—Why? The golden calves seem to have been removed, so that he could not worship them.

What toleration did he grant? He allowed his people to worship at Jerusalem.

How many of the kings of the Ten Tribes died by violence? Nine.

Mention some of them.

Which of them killed himself?—How?

Average length of their reigns? About twelve years. Prov. 28:2.

To how many different families, did they belong? Nine.

What class of men have we peculiar reason to pity? Kings.

What seems to be the most foolish ambition? Ambition to be king.

Miscellaneous Questions. No. 7.

§ 1. The people of what kingdom, are sometimes called Ephraim?

What method did an old prophet of Bethel adopt, to prevent his bones from being disturbed by Josiah?

In what part of Rehoboam's reign, did the people serve the Lord?

Who built Samaria?

What king of Judah joined affinity with Ahab?

Who healed the waters of Jericho?

Who was Pekah?—Who was Mattan?

Predecessor of Hezekiah?

What tribe was the head of the Ten Tribes?

Who began to reign in the third year of Hoshea?

Who first plundered the temple and palace at Jerusalem?

Who was the predecessor of Asa?

What kings reigned in Tirzah?

Who told Ahab, that for years, there should not be dew nor rain, but according to his word?

When young men were instructed with view to the prophetic office, what were they generally called?

On what occasion, did Mesha sacrifice his son?

Who said to Gehazi, It is well?

§ 2. Who was Hazael?

What king of Judah was a leper?

Who was Rezin?

Of what tribe, was Jeroboam?

What great heathen city did Elisha visit?

What battle is supposed to have been the most bloody?

To whom, did Hezekiah write letters, to come and keep the passover?

In what city, did the first six kings of the Ten Tribes reign?

Who was fed by ravens?

Who began to reign about six years before the Assyrian captivity?

What children mocked Elisha?

Who rebuilt Shechem?

Why did Jeroboam send his wife to Ahijah?

In what battle, were 500,000 Israelites slain?

Who destroyed the house of Jeroboam?

Who opened and cleansed the temple, after it had been shut up and polluted by Ahaz?

With what king of Israel, did Jehosha phat go against the Moabites?

§ 3. Who was Pul?

Who murdered Benhadad?

Against whom, did Rezin and Pekan conspire?

Why did Hezekiah break in pieces the brazen serpent?

Who said, Come in thou wife of Jeroboam?

What battle crushed the power of Jeroboam?

For what time, was there no rain upon Canaan, in the days of Elijah?

Who promised Naboth's vineyard to Ahab?

Why did Ahab hate Micaiah?

What child did Elisha raise to life?

What king did Hazael murder?

What idols were placed at Dan and Bethel?

Father of the pious young Abijah?

Why did the prophet Jehu reprove Baasha?

In what, was the heart of Jehoshapha lifted up?

What part of Israel did Pul invade?

Who was mortally wounded by a man, who drew a bow at a venture ?

How long did the people keep the feast of the passover in the first year of Hezekiah ?

§ 4. Who raised to life, the child of a Shunamite ?

What king of Judah slew his six brothers?

Who made priests of the lowest of the people ?

Whom did Abijam succeed ?

What did Hazael say, when told of the cruelties, that he should perpetrate ?

Whom did Elijah find ploughing with twelve yoke of oxen ?

What Hebrew king seemed most engaged for the instruction of his people ?

Who said to Jonadab, Come, see my zeal for the Lord ?

Who was Athaliah ?

Who was king of Judah, when 200,000 of his people were carried captive to Samaria ?

Who gave Pul 1000 talents of silver, to withdraw his forces from his kingdom, and aid him in establishing it ?

Last king of the Ten Tribes ?

In whose reign, did Zerah invade Judah ?

How many kings assisted Benhadad against Samaria ?

What king of Israel had the shortest reign ?

Who is often mentioned as having made Israel to sin ?

Who slew the greatest number of the worshippers of Baal in Israel ?

§ 5. Mother of Athaliah ?

To whom, did Ahaz send for help, when distressed by Pekah and Rezin ?

How did Zimri destroy himself ?

Who regularly succeeded Solomon ?

Who fought at the battle of Maresheh ?

Father of Jezebel ?

On what occasion, did Hanani reprove Asa ?

What king of Judah departed, without being desired ?

What high priest was buried among the kings of Judah ?

In what respect, was Hoshea less criminal than his predecessors ?

Upon whose altar, did a prophet from Judah say, men's bones should be burnt ?

In what reign, did Shishak invade Judah ?

What daughter of Ethbaal did much mischief in Israel ?

§ 6. On what occasion, did Azariah address Asa and his army ?

Who called down fire from heaven, to consume two companies of fifty ?

How did Gehazi become a leper ?

From what prophet, did there come a writing to Jehoram of Judah ?

Who sent a young prophet, to anoint Jehu ?

How came Uzziah to be a leper ?

Who commanded the largest army, that ever invaded Judah ?

On what occasion, was Shemaiah sent to Rehoboam ?

Who succeeded Zimri ?

What king was drinking himself drunk, when he was murdered ?

Who was Ethbaal ?

What king of Judah did a prophet predict long before he was born ?

How was the kingdom of Rehoboam greatly strengthened, in the beginning of his reign ?

Why did Asa depose his grandmother ?

§ 7. In what cities, did Omri reign ?

What two great and good men reigned one after the other in Judah ?

What prophet denounced death against Ahaziah of Israel ?

Who said, Alas, master, for it was borrowed ?

What great honor was shown to Jehoiada, after his death ?

What great empire was founded in the reign of Jotham ?

Why was Uzziah smitten with leprosy ?

In whose reign, did Isaiah and others begin to prophesy ?

For what purpose, did Elijah assemble the Israelites at Carmel?

Predecessor of Jehoshaphat?

For how many years together, was the kingdom of Judah governed by excellent kings?

Who, besides Enoch, was carried to heaven without dying?

How did Elisha relieve a poor widow?

Who said, if the Lord would make windows in heaven, might such a thing be?

What pious man was governor of Ahab's house?

What high priest was the means of preserving the house of David from destruction?

PERIOD IX.

From the Assyrian Captivity, B. C. 721, *to the Babylonish Captivity, B. C.* 606.—115 *Years.*

LESSON 1.

Sennacherib's Invasion. Hezekiah's Sickness. Destruction of the Assyrians.

§ 1. Name of the ninth period? Period of Judah alone.

Length of this period?

What preceding periods are longer?—shorter?—nearly equal?

Against whom, did Hezekiah rebel? Shalmaneser, king of Assyria.

Who had brought Judah under the king of Assyria? 2 K. 16:7—9.

Why did not Shalmaneser immediately attack Hezekiah? He is supposed to have been otherwise engaged.

Who was the successor of Shalmaneser? Sennacherib.

2 K. 18:13—] What hostilities did he carry on against Judah in the fourteenth year of Hezekiah's reign?

What concession did Hezekiah make?

What burden did he consent to bear?

Conduct of Sennacherib, after receiving the money? It is supposed, that he withdrew, and carried on a most desolating war against Egypt for three years.

2 K. 20:] § 2. What momentous event occurred to Hezekiah about this time?

What prophet was sent to him?

With what message?

When should we be prepared for death?

Why should we, in some sense, live every day as the last? We are not certain of a day longer.

In what exercise, did Hezekiah engage?

Why was he very unwilling to die? Probably more on account of his kingdom, than of himself.

How many years were added to Hezekiah's life?

Why should distinguished Christians make great efforts to live? God requires them to preserve their lives, and they may do much good.

What was the sign, that Hezekiah should recover?

What is implied in the expression, that Hezekiah should die, and not live? Probably, that his disease was in its nature mortal, and that he could not live without a miracle.

From whom, did God promise to deliver Hezekiah and Jerusalem?

2 CHR. 32:25, 26.] What re-

turns did Hezekiah make for these special favors?

Consequence of this ingratitude?

What lamentation is there often occasion to take, upon the best Christians? There is no man that liveth and sinneth not.

How was Hezekiah afterwards affected with his ingratitude?

Who ought to humble themselves? All who sin.

Who should humble themselves most deeply for their sins? The greatest Christians.

§ 3. When did Hezekiah's ingratitude particularly appear? Probably when he received the embassy from Babylon.

2 K. 20:12—19.] Why did Berodach-baladan send to Hezekiah?

What other motive had the king of Babylon? 2 Chr. 32:31.

Why did God then leave Hezekiah to himself?

What if the best men on earth are left to themselves? They will show, that their hearts are exceedingly corrupt.

What should this teach us? Most earnestly to watch and pray, that we may be delivered from ourselves.

What enemies have we most occasion to fear? Our own corruptions.

What did Hezekiah show the Babylonian ambassadors?

What prophet was sent to reprove Hezekiah?

What judgment did Isaiah denounce?

What did Hezekiah reply?

2 CHR. 32:] § 4. With whom, did Hezekiah take counsel, when he saw that Sennacherib was come to fight against Jerusalem?

From what country, had Sennacherib then come? Probably from Egypt.

Mention some of Hezekiah's measures for defence.

Of whom, did he exhort the people not to be afraid?—Why?—:8 *a*.

What special reason had Hezekiah thus to encourage the people? 2 K. 20:6.

Upon what, did the people rest themselves?

§ 5. Whom did Sennacherib send with a great host against Jerusalem? 2 K. 18:17.

IS. 36:] Who were sent to meet the commissioners of Sennacherib?

In what foreign power, did Rabshakeh say, they trusted?

On whom else, did he intimate, that it would be vain to trust?

Against what persuasion of Hezekiah, did he caution them?

What gods, did he intimate, that Sennacherib had destroyed?

Why did not Hezekiah's commissioners answer Rabshakeh?

IS. 37:] § 6. What did Hezekiah do, when they reported to him the words of Rabshakeh?

What prophet did Hezekiah request to pray for the people?

Of what, did Isaiah tell them not to be afraid?

What, did he say, should become of Sennacherib?

Who sent Hezekiah a blasphemous letter?

What did Hezekiah do with it?

What use may we make of the blasphemies of the wicked? We may improve them as arguments to aid our prayers.

What plea did Hezekiah then use?—:20 *z*.

What did Isaiah say respecting the prayer, that Hezekiah had prayed against Sennacherib? 2 K. 19:20.

For whose sake, did God say, he would defend Jerusalem?

How many Assyrians were smitten in one night?

Who smote them?

What became of Sennacherib?

Names of his murderers?

Who succeeded Sennacherib?

IS. 10:] § 7. Who sent Sennacherib against Judah?

What does God here call him?

How did God send him? By the arrangements of his providence.

Why was Sennacherib criminal? —:7.

What, did God say, he would do to the king of Assyria?

LESSON 2.

Manasseh and Amon.

2 CHR. 33:] § 1. Who succeeded Hezekiah?—At what age?

How old was he, when he died?

Character of Manasseh?

Grand peculiarity of Hezekiah? He was the son of a most wicked father, and father of a most wicked son.

Why are children of pious parents sometimes the vilest reprobates? Sinning against greater light, God gives then up to a reprobate mind.

What are the impenitent children of pious parents in the utmost danger of bringing upon themselves? The most dreadful destruction.

For what, should parents be most solicitous, in relation to their children? To bring them to Christ.

§ 2. In what holy place, did Manasseh build altars for all the host of heaven?

In what holier place, did he set up a carved idol?

In what other respects, did Manasseh do worse than most other wicked kings?

What influence had Manasseh upon his people?

How were the divine admonitions treated?

What king did God bring upon Judah?

Name of this king? Esarhaddon.

Where was Manasseh carried captive?

At what age? Probably about 34.

How was Manasseh affected by affliction?

What answer was granted to his prayer?

What did Manasseh then know?

What did he do with the idols of Jerusalem?

What altar did he repair?

Whom did he command his people to serve?

§ 3. Why was Manasseh's reformation less extensive, than those of Hezekiah and Josiah? He seems to have had no great prophet to help him, as they had.

What had become of Isaiah? It is supposed, that Manasseh had previously put him to death.

What may we learn from the example of Manasseh? That the greatest sinners, who humble themselves before God, need not despair of mercy.

What might have occasioned a difference between Manasseh and Ahaz? The example, instructions and prayers of Hezekiah.

§ 4. Upon whom, would God send dreadful judgments for the abominations of Manasseh? 2 K. 21:12.

How could it be just to punish a nation for the sins of their king? They united with him in his sins, and probably at first, stirred him up to commit them.

Who succeeded Manasseh?

In what respect, was Amon like Manasseh?—unlike?

What became of Amon?

LESSON 3.

Josiah. Jehoahaz.

§ 1. Who succeeded Amon?

2 CHR. 34:] Age of Josiah, when he began to reign?

How long did he reign?

Age, at his death?

What was his conduct?

How old was Josiah, when he began to seek God?

Where does true religion appear most lovely? In young persons of great influence, shining forth amidst surrounding darkness.

What did Josiah do in the twelfth year of his reign?

What did he do with the bones of the idolatrous priests?

To what extent, did he destroy idolatry?

§ 2. What house did Josiah repair in the eighteenth year of his reign?

What most important book did Hilkiah find in the temple?

What did Josiah do, when he heard the words of the law?

Of what prophetess, did they make inquiry?

What, did Huldah say, should be brought upon Jerusalem?

What mercy should be shown to Josiah?—Why?

Whom did Josiah then gather together at Jerusalem?

What did he read to them?

With whom, did he make a covenant?

Object of the covenant?

Whom did he cause to stand to the covenant?

What countries did Josiah clear of heathen abominations?

How long did the people serve the Lord?

2 CHR. 35:] § 3. Which passover was the greatest, Hezekiah's or Josiah's?

For what time, had there not been so great a passover, as Josiah's?

What did Josiah do, when Pharaoh Necho was going to fight against Carchemish?

Where was Carchemish in relation to Egypt and Nineveh?—How far from Babylon?

With whom, was Necho at war? 2 K. 23:29.

Name of that king? Nabopolassar.

What relation was Nabopolassar to Nebuchadnezzar? Father.

Why is Nabopolassar called king of Assyria? Assyria and Babylon were then united.

§ 4. What right had Josiah to go out against Necho? Necho was in Josiah's dominions; and Josiah had probably sworn to fight for the king of Assyria, in case of an Egyptian invasion.

How came Josiah to hold his kingdom under the king of Assyria? Esarhaddon had conquered it, when he captured Manasseh.

Did God forbid Josiah to fight against Necho? There is no reason to think, that he did.

What did Necho mean by saying so? Merely to frighten Josiah.

§ 5. Where did Josiah fight with Necho? Where was Megiddo?

What happened to Josiah in the battle of Megiddo?

What was done with Josiah, after he was mortally wounded?

How could Josiah be said to die in peace? He died in peace, as it respected those dreadful calamities foretold by Huldah.

What is said of the superior excellence of Josiah? 2 K. 23:25.

How is this consistent with what is said of the superiority of Hezekiah in 2 K. 18:5? Hezekiah seems to have been superior in trusting in God; Josiah, in faithfully keeping the law of Moses.

From what, was Josiah taken away? The evil to come.

Who lamented for Josiah?

Character of the reformations under Hezekiah and Josiah? Most of the people were hypocritical. Is. 10:6. Jer. 3:6—11.

2 CHR. 36:] § 6. Who succeeded Josiah?

Success of Necho in the first battle of Carchemish? He vanquished the Babylonians.

Consequence of that victory? Syria and Palestine were brought under subjection to Necho.

How did Necho treat Jehoahaz at Riblah? 2 K. 23:33.

Where was Riblah? Near Damascus

How came Jehoahaz at Riblah? Necho

probably sent for him, on his return from the battle of Carchemish.

To what, did Necho subject the land of Israel?

What became of Jehoahaz?

What is he called by Jeremiah? Jer. 22:10—12.

To what, is he compared in Ezek. 19:?

What is said of him in Jer. 22:10 *z*?

LESSON 4.

Jehoiakim. Babylonish Captivity.

2 CHR. 36:] § 1. Whom did Necho make king, instead of Jehoahaz?

To what, did Necho change Eliakim's name?—How long did Jehoiakim reign?

Conduct of Jehoiakim?

To what, is he compared in Ezek. 19:?

Who solemnly reproved Jehoiakim, in the name of the Lord? Jeremiah.

JER. 22:] What did Jeremiah call upon him to do?—to avoid?

What if he and his servants should comply?—If not?

JER. 26:] Where was Jeremiah required to stand, and proclaim the word of the Lord?—To whom?

In what part of Jehoiakim's reign?

What if they should turn from their evil ways?

If they would not turn, like what would he make the temple?—To whom, would he make Jerusalem a curse?

Condition of Shiloh at that time? In ruins.

§ 2. With what punishment, was Jeremiah threatened for his preaching?

Who then saved Jeremiah from death?

What did Jehoiakim do to Urijah, for declaring the same things?

§ 3. How long was Jehoiakim subject to Necho? About three years.

To whom, was he next subject? To Nebuchadnezzar.

How came the kingdom to be transferred from Necho to Nebuchadnezzar? Nebuchadnezzar vanquished Necho at the second battle of Carchemish.

In what year of Jehoiakim? Jer. 46:2.

For what purpose, did Nebuchadnezzar bind Jehoiakim? 2 Chr. 36:6.

To what extent, did Nebuchadnezzar then conquer the dominions of Necho? 2 K. 24:7

Why was not Jehoiakim then carried to Babylon? He seems to have made such submissions, as induced Nebuchadnezzar to let him remain.

How many persons were carried captive to Babylon at that time? About 7000.

Most distinguished captive? Daniel.

What else was carried there, at the same time? 2 Chr. 36:7.

Where were they put?

Bitter lamentation of Jeremiah about that time? Jer. 9:1.

§ 4. At how many times, were the Jews carried captive to Babylon? Principally at three times.

What are these sometimes called? Jehoiakim's captivity, Jehoiachin's captivity, and Zedekiah's captivity.

From which of these, is the era of the Babylonish Captivity reckoned? Jehoiakim's captivity.

Why? Then their captivities to Babylon commenced; thenceforward they were subject to Babylon; and then commenced the whole period of their captivity, predicted by Jeremiah.

How long was that period? Jer 29:10.

PERIOD X.

From the Babylonish Captivity, B. C. 606, to the Restoration of the Jews, B. C. 536.—70 Years.

LESSON 1.

Concluding Years of Jehoiakim. Early Piety of Daniel and his Companions.

§ 1. Name of the tenth period? Period of the Captivity.—Length?

How long did Jehoiakim reign after the commencement of the Babylonish captivity? About seven years.

JER. 36:] What most important direction did God give Jeremiah, about the time of Jehoiakim's captivity?

What important consequences, did God say, might follow?

How long had Jeremiah then been a prophet? About 23 years. Jer. 25:3.

Who wrote these prophecies of Jeremiah?

How did he know what to write?

What scriptures are supposed to contain an outline of these prophecies? About 20 of the first chapters of Jeremiah and several others.*

Where did Baruch read the roll?

Why did not Jeremiah read it himself?

How many times did Baruch read the roll in the temple? Twice.

In what years of Jehoiakim? The fourth and fifth?

How much of the roll was read to Jehoiakim?

What did he then do with it?

Why were not Jeremiah and Baruch apprehended?

How was the loss of the roll supplied?

What did the second roll contain?

Mention some of the judgments denounced against Jehoiakim for burning the roll.

* Among these are Jer 22 and 25 and 26 and 35 and 36 and 45 and 46

2 K. 24:] § 2. How long did Jehoiakim serve Nebuchadnezzar?

Whom did the Lord then send against Jehoiakim?

What induced these nations to come against Jehoiakim? They were under subjection to Nebuchadnezzar, and were probably commanded by him.

Why did not Nebuchadnezzar come himself? It is supposed, that he was otherwise engaged.

How long were hostilities carried on against Jehoiakim? Three or four years.

What then became of him? It is supposed, that in sallying out of the city, he was taken and slain, and his body exposed in the open field. Jer. 22:18,19, and 36:30.

Who succeeded Jehoiakim?

DAN. 1:] § 3. In what year of Jehoiakim's reign, did Nebuchadnezzar go against Jerusalem?

How is this consistent with what is said in Jer. 25:? It is supposed, that Nebuchadnezzar commenced his expedition in the third year, but did not arrive at Jerusalem till the fourth.

When was Daniel carried captive to Babylon? Probably 606 years B. C. at the time of Jehoiakim's captivity.

What direction did Nebuchadnezzar give Ashpenaz, for the selection of Jewish youths?

What were they to learn?

What did the king appoint for them?

How long were they thus to be nourished?

§ 4. Who were the most distinguished youths, that were carried captive in 606?

What names did Ashpenaz give them?

What pious purpose did Daniel form, with regard to his diet?

How was Daniel in danger of defiling himself? By eating or drinking something, forbidden by the law of Moses.

Against what indulgences, should children most firmly resolve? Every indulgence, that will defile their souls.

What indulgences will defile the soul? All that God has forbidden.

By what great rule, should we regulate all our enjoyments? 1 Cor. 10:31.

What is meant by *doing all to the glory of God?* That we should do every thing according to the law of God, in a manner suited to honor him, and show, that we love him.

§ 5. What request did Daniel make to Ashpenaz?

For whom else, does Daniel seem to have made this request? His three companions.

Why was Ashpenaz unwilling to grant Daniel's request?

Whom did Ashpenaz place over Daniel and his companions?

What request did Daniel make to Melzar?

How did they appear at the end of ten days?

What special favors did God then grant to those four children?

How will children make the greatest advances in knowledge? They must abstain from fleshly lusts, devote themselves most heartily to God, continually cry to him for understanding, and vigorously pursue their studies. 1 Pet. 2:11. Prov. 2:1—7, and 4:13. Ec. 2:26.

In what, had Daniel understanding?

How did Daniel and his companions appear, when examined by Nebuchadnezzar?

LESSON 2.

Nebuchadnezzar's first prophetic Dream.

DAN. 2:] § 1. How was Nebuchadnezzar affected by a wonderful dream, in the second year of his reign?

How is this consistent with the representation in 2 Chr. 36:6, implying, that Nebuchadnezzar was king before Jehoiakim's captivity? Nebuchadnezzar reigned about two years with his father, and then alone; and the Jews represent his reign as beginning at one time, and the Chaldeans at another.

Why was Nebuchadnezzar's spirit troubled?

Whom did he then call?

What did he wish them to do?

What inducements were placed before them?

What did they wish him to do?

Why did he not tell the dream?

Who, did they say, were alone able to make known the king's matter?

§ 2. How was the king affected, when the Chaldeans confessed, that they could not make known his dream?

What command was then issued?

What should we be very cautious not to impute to a whole sect or party? The faults of a few individuals.

What did Daniel say to Arioch, when about to execute his commission?

What did Daniel then declare to the king?

Why did Daniel mention the subject to his companions?

What answer was granted to their prayers?

When should we be especially engaged in fervent, united prayer? In times of difficulty and danger.

How did Daniel acknowledge that special mercy?

To whom, did Arioch then conduct Daniel?

What humble remark did Daniel then make, concerning the revelation he had received?

What renders this humility peculiarly remarkable? He had for years, enjoyed very great and unexpected prosperity.

§ 3. Of what, was the head of the image?

What did that represent?

Did it represent him personally, or his kingdom? His kingdom.

Why is it expressed as representing him personally? Because he was the chief king, and then reigning.

Of what, were the breast and arms?

What did they represent? The empire of the Medes and Persians, also call'ed the Medo-Persian empire.

Why is this next mentioned? It immediately succeeded the Babylonian empire.

What empire was next in order to the Medo-Persian? The Macedonian or Grecian.

By what parts of the image, was that represented?

Of what substance?

First king of the Persian empire? Cyrus.—Of the Macedonian? Alexander.

What empire succeeded the Macedonian? The Roman.

By what, was that represented?

Of what substance, were the legs and feet?

How do we know, that these empires were represented by these respective parts? Because these empires followed each other in this order, without any other empire between them.

Why is the Medo-Persian empire sometimes called the empire of Cyrus? Because he founded it.

Why is the Macedonian empire sometimes called the empire of Alexander? Because he founded it.

How was this image destroyed?

§ 4. What did the stone represent?

What is implied by its extending, and filling the whole earth? The increase and universal extension of Christ's kingdom.

How long shall this kingdom continue?

What is meant by this kingdom's *standing forever?* Probably that it shall continue on earth till the end of the world.

What shall we think of the opinion, that there will be scarcely any Christians upon earth, just before the resurrection? It must be exceedingly erroneous. Ps. 145.13. Dan. 7:14,27. Ezek. 37:25. Mic. 4:7. Mat. 16:18. Luke 1:32,33. Rev. 11:15.

What part of the Lord's prayer teaches us to pray for the coming of this kingdom?

§ 5. What homage did Nebuchadnezzar pay to Daniel?

What did he command to have offered to Daniel?

What had the Chaldeans said, that might lead the king to suppose, that Daniel was more than man?

How did Daniel treat this worship? Probably he rejected it. Mat. 4:10. Acts 10:25,26, and 14:15. Rev. 19:10, and 22:8,9.

What did the king answer to Daniel?

What rewards did he bestow upon Daniel?

For whom, did Daniel then make request?—What did Nebuchadnezzar do for them?

LESSON 3.

Jehoiachin. Some Account of Jeremiah and Ezekiel.

2 K. 24:] § 1. Who succeeded Jehoiakim?

How were they related?

At what age?

How is this consistent with 2 Chr. 36:9? The latter is supposed to have been a mistake of some ancient transcriber.

What other names are given to Jehoiachin? 1 Chr. 3:16. Jer. 22:24. Mat. 1:12.

What was his character?

How long did he reign?

§ 2. Who then besieged Jerusalem?

What measure did Jehoiachin then adopt?

Who else delivered themselves up?

What treasures did Nebuchadnezzar carry away?

How many captives? Probably about 20,000.

What name is generally given to this captivity? Jehoiachin's captivity.

Where did Nebuchadnezzar carry Jehoiachin?

How did he treat him at Babylon? Probably imprisoned him.

JER. 52:31—34.] How long did he probably continue in prison?

Who then released him?

Who was Evil-Merodach?

Whom did he succeed? Nebuchadnezzar his father.

How was Jehoiachin then treated?

Why did Evil-Merodach thus treat Jehoiachin? It is supposed, that they formed a particular friendship for each other in prison.

Why was Evil-Merodach imprisoned? For bad administration, during his father's insanity.

JER. 1:] § 3. Who was the father of Jeremiah?—Office of Hilkiah?

Was this the same man who found the book of the law in the temple? He might have been the same, though it is not certain, that he was.

Where was Jeremiah born?

In whose reign, did Jeremiah begin to prophesy?—In what year?

How long did he prophesy under Josiah? 2 K. 22:1.

Under what other kings, did he prophesy?—How many in the whole?

How long in the whole? About 40 years.

What did God tell Jeremiah, that he had ordained him to be?

What did Jeremiah reply?

What did God tell him not to say?

To whom, should he go?

Why should he not be afraid of them?

Why should they not prevail, when they should fight against him?

§ 4. Why is Jeremiah sometimes called the weeping prophet? Because he wept so much for the sins and miseries of his people. Jer. 9:1—11

How many letters did Jeremiah send to the captive Jews in Babylon? Jer. 29. and 50: and 51:

How many times was Jeremiah imprisoned? Twice.—Put in the stocks? Twice.

How much longer did he prophesy than Ezekiel? About twice as long.

How many times did his enemies conspire to take away his life? Twice or more.

How many times did he write or dictate a great part of his prophecies? Twice or more. Jer. 36:4,32.

To whom were his prophecies addressed? Principally to the Jews; some, to the Ten Tribes; and a few to other nations.

For what, did he abundantly reprove the Jews? For idolatry and various immoralities.

What did he exhort and urge them to do? To amend their ways and their doings; to cease depending for help upon other nations; to submit to the king of Babylon; and especially to return unto the Lord, and serve him.

What did he denounce against them, in case of refusal? The vengeance of God, poured out in various judgments.

Mention some of those judgments.

Where did Jeremiah chiefly prophesy? At Jerusalem.

In what foreign land? Jer. 43:5—7, and 44:

EZEK. 1:] § 5. At which captivity, was Ezekiel carried captive? Jehoiachin's.

Office of Ezekiel, before he was a prophet?

In what year of Jehoiachin's captivity, did Ezekiel begin to prophesy?

How long after Jeremiah began?

In what land?—By what river?

Where was Chebar? Near Babylon

To whom, did he prophesy?

What were the subjects and strain of his prophecies? Much like Jeremiah's perhaps a little more energetic and not so plaintive.

Meaning of *plaintive?*

How was Ezekiel affected with his first vision?

EZEK. 2:] What set him upon his feet?

To whom, did God send him?

What was their character?

Of what, should he not be afraid?

What should he speak to them?

What special warning did God then give Ezekiel?

Of what, are we in the greatest danger from the wicked around us? Of being corrupted by them.

What did he see in a hand, that was sent to him?

What did this roll contain? Probably the divine communications he was to receive.

EZEK. 3:] What was he commanded to do with the roll?

What was signified by his eating it? Probably his receiving divine communications.—By its sweetness? The pleasure of receiving them.

Against what, did God make Ezekiel's face strong?

In what manner, was Ezekiel required to receive the words of God?

Name of the place, where Ezekiel prophesied to the captives?

What did God make him to Israel?

From whom, should Ezekiel warn them?

Of whom, would God require the blood of a wicked man, who should die in his sins, after Ezekiel had neglected to warn him?

What if he had warned him?

What is meant by *requiring his blood at the hand of Ezekiel?* Considering him as guilty of destroying the wicked man.

§ 6. About how long did Ezekiel prophesy? Half as long as Jeremiah.

About how many years?

How long were Jeremiah and Ezekiel cotemporary prophets? About half the time of Ezekiel's prophesying.—Meaning of *cotemporary?*

LESSON 4.

Zedekiah.

2 K. 24: 17—] § 1. Who succeeded Jehoiachin?

Who made him king?

To what, was Mattaniah's name changed?—By whom?

Meaning of *Zedekiah?* The righteousness of Jehovah.

Why so named? Probably in allusion to the oath, which Zedekiah took to be faithful to the king of Babylon. 2 Chr 36: 13. Ezek. 17: 19.

What was the character of Zedekiah?

JER. 27:] § 2. To whom, was Jeremiah directed to send yokes and bonds?

By whom?—Substance of the message? To serve the king of Babylon.

What, if they would not serve him?

What, if they would?

For what purpose, did those messengers visit Zedekiah? Probably to persuade him to combine against the king of Babylon.

How does it appear, that Zedekiah did not rebel against the king of Babylon when solicited by neighboring nations? It seems that he soon sent ambassadors to the king of Babylon, which he would not have done in case of rebellion.

Business of those ambassadors? Probably to carry tribute to the king of Babylon.

JER. 29:] § 3. To whom, did Jeremiah send a letter by those ambassadors?

What did God tell them to build?—to plant?

Of what city, should they seek the peace?—Why?

Within what time, would God visit them?

What would he then do for them?

How much of the 70 years had then elapsed? About eight years.

How much remained?

What did Nebuchadnezzar do to Ahab and Zedekiah?

JER. 28:] § 4. What false prophet prophesied in the fourth year of Zedekiah?

What yoke, did Hananiah say, the Lord would break?—How soon?

What captives, did he say, should be restored?

What did he do with the yoke, that was upon Jeremiah's neck?

In what, did Hananiah make the people to trust?

What judgment was denounced against him for teaching rebellion against the Lord?—How soon did Hananiah die?

What should those expect, who teach falsehood in the name of the Lord? Tremendous judgments.

What if the blind lead the blind? Mat. 15:14.

Who are under the greatest obligation to see what the truth of God is? Teachers, especially ministers.

Who should search the scriptures, to see, if ministers speak according to the word of God? All who hear.—How often? Acts 17:11.

What, if persons search the scriptures, to find fault with preaching, and to justify and comfort themselves in sin? There is reason to fear, they are perverting the scriptures to their own destruction. 2 Pet. 3:16.

What does Paul say of any one, who should preach another gospel? Gal. 1:8.

JER. 50: & 51:] § 5. What chapters contain Jeremiah's second letter to the captive Jews?

By whom, was this letter sent?—In what year of Zedekiah?

What is said of this Seraiah? Jer. 51:59 *z*.

Against what land, does this letter contain dreadful threatenings?

From what direction, should a nation come against Babylon?

What nation is here referred to? The Medes.

What nation chiefly assisted the Medes in conquering Babylon? Dan. 5:28.

Why are the Medes here referred to, rather than the Persians? The Medes were then much superior to the Persians.

Why should the Israelites flee out of the midst of Babylon?

What would the pious Jews desire to do for Babylon?

As Babylon was not healed, how must they treat her?

What should we be willing to do for our enemies? All in our power, to heal and save their souls.

What does Jeremiah say, that the Lord had devised and done against the Babylonians?

How long was this prophecy, before the taking of Babylon? More than 50 years.

Why is it represented as being actually taken, before it was? This is agreeable to the frequent practice of the prophets.—Why? Probably because they foresaw future events as really accomplished.

§ 6. Where did the believing Jews propose to declare the work of the Lord?

What evil would God render to Babylon?

Why is Babylon called a mountain? Probably because its walls and buildings were raised to such an amazing height.

How long should Babylon be desolate?

Who would plead the cause of Zion against Babylon?

What should sing for the destruction of Babylon?—Why? Because the oppressor ceased, and her idols were destroyed. —:44,47. Is. 14:4.

Principal subject of this second letter? 51:60.

Who was to read this letter?

What was he then to do with it?

What should he then say?

EZEK. 17:] § 7. In what way, did Zedekiah rebel against the king of Babylon?

Why did Zedekiah wish the Egyptians to unite with him? To oppose the king of Babylon.

What, did the Lord say, he would do to Zedekiah for his perfidy?

Meaning of *perfidy?*

What measures did Nebuchadnezzar adopt, to punish Zedekiah? Jer. 39:1.

JER. 34:] What, did God say, Nebuchadnezzar should do to Jerusalem?—to Zedekiah?

How did Zedekiah punish Jeremiah for declaring this message? Jer. 32:1—5.

What covenant did Zedekiah then make with the people of Jerusalem?

What induced them to do this? Probably fear of the Babylonians.

§ 8. What did the besieging army do, when they heard, that Pharaoh's army had come out of Egypt? Jer. 37:5.

What injury was soon offered to the servants, that had been freed at Jerusalem?

Under what circumstances, were they again brought into subjection? When the Chaldeans were gone from Jerusalem to meet the Egyptians.

What judgment was denounced against those, who took back their servants?

What did the Egyptians do, when the Chaldeans went out against them? Jer. 37:7.

What did the Chaldeans then do?

JER. 38:] § 9. What words of Jeremiah were peculiarly offensive to the princes of Judah?

What request did they make to the king?

What did he answer?

What did they do with Jeremiah?

Who procured his release?

What, did Jeremiah say, would be the consequence, if Zedekiah would deliver himself up to the Chaldeans?

What did Jeremiah then beseech him to do?

JER. 39:] § 10. What did Zedekiah do, when he saw, that Jerusalem was taken?

Where did the Chaldeans overtake and seize Zedekiah?

To whom, did they conduct him?

Where?

What did Nebuchadnezzar then do to Zedekiah's sons and the nobles of Judah?

What was then done to Zedekiah?

What became of him?

What did the Chaldeans do to Jerusalem?

Whom did Nebuzaradan carry captive to Babylon?

Whom did he leave?

What did he give them?

Chief sin, for which the Lord thus punished his people? Jer. 40:3.

LESSON 5.

The Lamentations of Jeremiah.

§ 1 Subjects of these Lamentations? The desolations of Jerusalem, the wretchedness of Judah, the multitudes slain, and the many carried into captivity.

How, does Mr. Henry say, we should prepare to read this book? "We must compose ourselves to a holy sadness, and resolve to weep with the weeping prophet."

Why may the reading of these chapters be more useful, than some of a more cheerful character? Ec. 7:3.

Whom does Jeremiah represent as uttering these Lamentations? Sometimes himself, but more frequently the ancient church, considered either as an individual, or as several.

LAM. 1:] § 2. What is said of the state of Jerusalem in the first verse of this book?

What could she not find among all her lovers?

Who were her lovers? Probably the idols she had worshipped. Jer. 3:1.

What had all her friends become?

When, must we expect, that false friends will forsake us? In adversity

Whose friendship, is it most important for us to secure?

Why did the ways of Zion mourn?

How many great annual feasts had been formerly kept?

Why were none kept at this time?

At what, did her adversaries mock?

How did her enemies feel, when they heard of her trouble?

LAM. 2:] § 3. By what action, did those, who passed by the ruins of Jerusalem, express their insolent triumph?

What did they say?

LAM. 3:] What is the first verse of Lam. 3?

In whose name, does Jeremiah here speak? Probably in the name of the Jewish people, though perhaps with more particular reference to himself.

What, did the prophet find, had been the effect of remembering most bitter afflictions?

What inquiry should we make, when considering our great trials? Whether our hearts have been humbled under them.

What was the result of the prophet's recalling to mind, that his heart was humbled under afflictions?

What seems most desirable, when afflictions are sent upon us? That we should be humbled under them.

What if we are more desirous to have our afflictions removed, than to have them sanctified? There is reason to fear, that we are not Christians.

What question does the prophet ask with respect to complaining?

Why should we search and try our ways?

By what standard? Ps. 119:9. 2 Tim. 3:16.

LAM. 4:] Which was considered worst, to die by the sword or by hunger?

To what dreadful necessity, were some women reduced, for food?

Who had foretold, that this should be the case? Deut. 28:53—57.

LESSON 6.

Remnant of the Jews, left in Canaan by the Chaldeans.

§ 1. Why did Nebuzaradan leave the poor of the land in Canaan? 2 K 25:12.

JER. 39:] Whom did the king of Babylon make governor over this remnant?

What charge did Nebuchadnezzar give concerning Jeremiah?

Whence did they take him?

JER. 40:] From what, did Nebuzaradan loose Jeremiah?

What alternative was offered him?

Meaning of *alternative?*

Which did he choose?

What did Nebuzaradan give him?

To whom, did Jeremiah then go?

At what place?

Whom did Gedaliah tell the people to serve?—Why?

§ 2. What important information did Johanan communicate to Gedaliah?

How did Gedaliah regard it?

What request did Johanan make to Gedaliah?

What did Gedaliah reply?

JER. 41:] What did Ishmael and ten others do to Gedaliah?

Whom else did they then murder?

How did Ishmael treat a company of eighty men soon after?

Whom did Ishmael carry away captive?

Where, did he design to carry them?

Who pursued Ishmael?

With whom, did the captives take refuge?—Where did Ishmael escape?

§ 3. Where did Johanan and the people dwell for a short time?—Why?

JER. 42:] For what, did they request Jeremiah to pray?—What did they promise?

How soon did Jeremiah answer them?

What did God promise, if they would abide in the land?

Whom should they not fear?—Why?

What if they should go into Egypt?

What did the Lord command them not to do?

What crime did they commit in their hearts, when they requested Jeremiah to pray for them?

JER. 43:] Of what, did they then accuse Jeremiah?

Who, did they say, had set him against them?

Where, did they then go?

§ 4. Who, did Jeremiah say, should smite Egypt?

JER. 44:] How, did the Lord say, he would punish the Jews in Egypt?

What did the people say respecting this word, that Jeremiah had spoken to them?

What would they do?

What was then the consequence of idolatry in Judah and Jerusalem?

For what, would the Lord watch over the wicked Jews in Egypt?

What should become of them?

What should they know by the judgments, that should come upon them?

Miscellaneous Questions. No. 8.

§ 1. What king of Judah rebelled against Shalmaneser?

Who sent Tartan, Rabsaris and Rabshakeh against Jerusalem?

Father of Manasseh?

What king was mortally wounded in the battle of Megiddo?

Who bound Jehoiakim, to carry him to Babylon?

Most distinguished youths of Jehoiakim's captivity?

What vast empire did Alexander found?

Who slew Zedekiah's sons before his eyes?

Subjects of the Lamentations of Jeremiah?

Who was Huldah?

Whom did Hezekiah request to pray for the people, after the blasphemous threats of Rabshakeh?

What king of Judah burnt the bones of idolatrous priests?

What period was seventy years?

§ 2. Who was Ashpenaz?

What was to succeed the fourth kingdom represented by Nebuchadnezzar's image?

What prophet was carried captive with Jehoiachin?

Who was Nebuzaradan?

How should we prepare to read the Lamentations of Jeremiah?

Who told Gedaliah, that Ishmael was coming to slay him?

What king lost 185,000 soldiers in one night?

What king of Judah did Necho carry captive to Egypt?

Who was Baruch?

Whom does Jeremiah represent as uttering his Lamentations?

How many sons of Josiah reigned after him?

What king of Assyria was murdered by his sons?

Where did Hilkiah find the book of the law?—Who was Melzar?

Who carried Jehoahaz captive to Egypt?—Who was Gedaliah?

What did Nebuchadnezzar see smiting and destroying the image presented in his dream?

§ 3. What inquiry should we make, when considering our great trials?

Who murdered Gedaliah?

To whom, did Isaiah say, Set thy house in order; for thou shalt die, and not live?

What king kept the greatest passover?

Who read Jeremiah's roll to the princes and people?

What if we are not humbled under afflictions?

Who were Adramelech and Sharezer?

What two sons of Josiah reigned eleven years each?

What king went to fight against Carchemish in the days of Josiah?

Who was Arioch?

Who was directed to send yokes and bonds to several kings?

Who had fifteen years added to his life?

What king of Assyria does God call the rod of his anger?

§ 4. Who prophesied under five kings of Judah?

What two descendants of Josiah reigned three months each?

What good man, did God leave to himself, that he might know what was in his heart?

What king of Judah reigned the longest?—Who was Nabopolassar?

Why did Jehoiakim slay Urijah?

What man offered worship to Daniel?

Who was Ebed-melech?

Who delivered Jehoiachin from prison in Babylon?

Who built altars for all the host of heaven, in the courts of the temple?

From what punishment, did Ahikam save Jeremiah?

What prophet was born at Anathoth?

How many letters did Jeremiah send to the captives in Babylon?

To what ambassadors, did Hezekiah show all his treasures?

What king of Judah was carried captive to Babylon and brought back?

§ 5. What king of Judah was subject to Necho three years?

Why were Daniel and his fellows sought to be slain?

To whom, did Jehoiachin deliver himself up?

What was Babylon called, on account of the amazing height of its walls and buildings?

What is supposed to have been the means of Manasseh's repentance?

What king of Judah did Esarhaddon carry to Babylon?

To what foreign kings, was Jehoiakim subject?

Which of Jeremiah's two rolls contained the most?

Father of Jehoiachin?

What king exhorted his people not to be afraid of Sennacherib?

Who is supposed to have slain Isaiah?

In what battle, was Josiah mortally wounded?

How many battles were fought at Carchemish between Nebuchadnezzar and Necho?

What four kingdoms were represented by Nebuchadnezzar's prophetic image?

LESSON 7.

Nebuchadnezzar's golden Image. Destruction of Old Tyre.

DAN. 3:] § 1. Height of Nebuchadnezzar's golden image?—Breadth?

How can we account for the monstrous disproportion of these dimensions? Probably the length of the image was not more than forty cubits; but by being elevated upon a pedestal, its head had the height mentioned.

Meaning of *pedestal?*

Where did Nebuchadnezzar procure the gold, to make this image? Probably from the conquered provinces.

Where was it set up?

§ 2. Who were summoned to attend the dedication of Nebuchadnezzar's golden image?

What homage were they required to offer it?

Penalty for refusing?

Meaning of *penalty?*—Who refused?

What did he ask them?

What did he threaten, if they refused again?

What inquiry did he add to this threat

What did they reply?

What was the consequence of their constant refusal?

What astonishing sight did Nebuchadnezzar soon see in the furnace?

Form of the fourth?

Under what circumstances, need we not fear the furnace of affliction? If we can have the presence of the Son of God in the fire.

What did Nebuchadnezzar then say to Shadrach, Meshach and Abed-nego?

How did they appear, when they came out?

What God did Nebuchadnezzar then bless?—Why?

What decree did he make?

How did he then treat Shadrach, Meshach and Abed-nego?

§ 3. Most distinguished mart of antiquity? Tyre.—Meaning of *mart?*

Were there two Tyres, or one? Properly two, though often spoken of as one.

What are they called by way of distinction? Old Tyre and New Tyre, or Second Tyre.

Which is principally referred to, in the Old Testament? Old Tyre; perhaps wholly, except in some of the prophecies.

IS. 23:] Whose daughter is Tyre called?

Why the daughter of Zidon? Because it was founded or exceedingly improved by the Zidonians.

What was Tyre, in the days of Joshua? Probably a very strong fortress. Josh. 19:29.

Where was Old Tyre situated? On the continent, 100 miles north of Jerusalem.

Where was New Tyre? On an island, half a mile west of the site of Old Tyre.

§ 4. Why was Tyre called the daughter of Tarshish? Because it was enriched and raised by commerce with Tarshish.

What is meant by *Tarshish?* Sometimes it is supposed to mean Tartessus in Spain; and sometimes, seaports generally, on the Mediterranean.

What king of Tyre was cotemporary with David and Solomon?

What king of Tyre was father of one of the queens of Israel?

§ 5. Title of Is. 23?—Meaning of *burden* as here used? A prophecy denouncing dreadful judgments.

For what, were the Tyrians most distinguished? For wealth, elegance and pride.

What name is given to Tyre in Is. 23:8?

Meaning of *crowning city?* City worthy to be considered the superior ornament and glory of all other cities.

What is said of her merchants?—of her traffickers?

Why did the Lord purpose to destroy this crowning city?

To whom, does this teach a most important lesson? To rich merchants.

What lesson? To guard against the pride of wealth, and against trusting in riches. 1 Tim. 6:17.

How long should Tyre be forgotten?

Where should Tyre rise again? On the island already mentioned.

What name was given to Tyre revived? New Tyre.

How would her gains of wickedness become *holiness to the Lord?* Probably by being benevolently used by a Christian church, afterwards planted there.

What thought of special joy and gratulation is this subject suited to excite? That so many of the gains of our merchants are *holiness to the Lord.*

EZEK. 26:] § 6. What did the Tyrians say against Jerusalem?

What would the Lord do to Tyre for this wicked exultation?

For what, should it be a place?

What king would God bring upon Tyre?

What is said of Tyre's being rebuilt?

How is this consistent with the restoration of Tyre promised in Is. 23:17,18? No city should ever be built upon the site of Old Tyre; though another city should be built near, of the same name.

EZEK. 27:] What was Ezekiel required to take up for Tyre?

What had Tyre said in the way of excessive boasting?

Of what, had the Tyrians made their masts?—their benches?—their sails?

What bitter lamentation should the mariners take up for Tyre?

With what, did Tyre enrich the kings of the earth?

EZEK. 28:] Principal subject of this chapter?—Name of that king? Ithobal.

What character did he assume to be?

In whose seat, did he pretend to sit?

What very wise man, did he pretend to excel in wisdom?

Why was his heart lifted up?

Who was required to take up a lamentation for him?

How would those, that knew him, be affected with the sight?

EZEK. 29:17—20.] § 7. How long was Nebuchadnezzar in besieging and taking Tyre? Thirteen years.

Effect upon his soldiers?

How were heads bald, and shoulders peeled? Probably by wearing helmets, and carrying burdens.

Of what, was Nebuchadnezzar disappointed, when he took Tyre? —:18.

How did this happen? The siege was so long, that the Tyrians seem to have conveyed away or destroyed every thing valuable.

What wages did God give Nebuchadnezzar, for taking Tyre?

What important reflection may be drawn from this? God often grants temporal rewards for important services, though done without any love to him.

How did God reward Jehu for destroying the house of Ahab? 2 K. 10:30.

How long was the destruction of Old Tyre, after that of Jerusalem? About 15 years.

How long after, was New Tyre destroyed? About 250 years.

By whom? By Alexander.

LESSON 8.

Nebuchadnezzar's second Dream.

DAN. 4:] § 1. To whom, did Nebuchadnezzar publish his second prophetic dream, with its accomplishment?

With what salutation, did he greet them?

What had he multiplied to most of them before? War and destruction.

What reason did he give for this proclamation?

What pious reflection did he add?

What appears to have been his object in making known his disgrace? To take shame to himself, and give glory to God.

§ 2. To whom, did Nebuchadnezzar first tell his dream?

What desired information were they unable to give?

Who came in last before the king?

What was the principal object, which Nebuchadnezzar saw, in his dream?

Mention some particulars of that amazing tree.

Who commanded to hew down the tree, and cut off its branches?

To what intent?

How was Daniel affected, when he heard the dream?

What did the king say to him?

What did Daniel reply?

Who, did Daniel say, was represented by the tree?

What judgments, did he say, should fall upon Nebuchadnezzar?

What was implied by the stumps being left?

What counsel did Daniel then give him?

§ 3. How soon did these judgments begin to come upon Nebuchadnezzar?

Where was he walking?

In what part of the palace? Probably the top, where he could survey the city.

What did he say?

How could it be said, that he built

Babylon? He had greatly enlarged and improved it.

Whence did he then hear a voice?

What was said to him?

How soon was this voice fulfilled?

§ 4. How did Nebuchadnezzar acknowledge the divine mercy, when his understanding returned to him?

How often should we bless God for the use of reason? Every day.

What other favors did God then grant him?

Conclusion of Nebuchadnezzar's proclamation?

What reason is there to suppose, that he was truly penitent? This proclamation seems like the language of humility. Had he not been truly humbled, we can hardly suppose, that he would thus have proclaimed his own disgrace.

How long did he live after this? Probably about a year.

LESSON 9.

Cyrus. Belshazzar. Fall of Babylon.

§ 1. What Babylonian kings reigned after Nebuchadnezzar? Evil Merodach, Neriglissar, Laborosoarchod and Belshazzar.

What was their character? All but Neriglissar were monsters of vice and indolence.

Character of Neriglissar? He was a brave and mighty warrior.

IS. 44:28.] § 2. Whom did God foretell by name, to rebuild Jerusalem?

What does God call him?—Why? Probably on account of his great care for Israel, whom God regarded as his flock.

How long was this, before Cyrus was born? More than 100 years.

IS. 45:] For whose sake, did God thus call Cyrus by name?

Whom else did God call by name, long before he was born? 1 K. 13:2.

Why did God hold the right hand of Cyrus?

What nations did he subdue? The nations that constituted the Babylonian empire.

Grand result of subduing these? He took Babylon, released the people of God, and sent them back, to rebuild their city and temple.

§ 3. Who kindled the war, that terminated in the fall of Babylon? Neriglissar.

How? By making vast preparations to crush the Medes.

How long did that war continue? About 20 years

In what, did these preparations consist? Chiefly in forming alliances with the principal kingdoms of the world.

Chief ally of the Babylonians? Crœsus, king of Lydia.

Why did Neriglissar wish to crush the Medes? He was jealous of their rising power.

§ 4. Who was then king of Media? Cyaxares II.

What is he called in scripture? Darius the Median. Dan. 5:31.

For whom, did Darius send, to aid him against the Babylonians? Cyrus.

Who was Cyrus? Son of Cambyses, king or governor of Persia.

What was Persia then? A small state, subject to Media.

How old was Cyrus then? About 40.

What relation to Darius? Nephew.

Where was the first battle? In Assyria.

Result of that battle? Neriglissar was defeated and slain.

Who succeeded Neriglissar in the command of the Babylonians? Crœsus.

Succeeding conduct of Cyrus? He suddenly fell upon Crœsus, routed his vast army, and drove him back to Asia Minor.

What prevented his immediately taking Babylon? The amazing height and strength of the walls.

§ 5. Extent of Babylon? Fifteen miles square.

What prevented his then besieging it? The power of his enemies.

Where did he soon go to attack them? To Asia Minor.

How far? About 1000 miles.

What was his success there? He crushed them in a few years.

What was then the only important place, that had not submitted to Cyrus? Babylon.

How did he then attempt to take Babylon? By siege.

Meaning of *siege?*

How long did the siege continue? Nearly two years.

With what success? In vain.

Why could he not starve out the Babylonians? The provisions, that they had, with what they expected to raise, would last them 20 years.

§ 6. How did Cyrus finally take Babylon? By stratagem.

Meaning of *stratagem?*

Mention some of the most important parts of that stratagem. Above the city, he turned the Euphrates from its course, by cutting away its bank, so that scarcely any water was left in the channel, that passed through the midst of the city. His army then entered the channel at both ends, and immediately took the city, in the night.

Who was then king of Babylon? Belshazzar.

What relation was he to Nebuchadnezzar? Jer. 27:7.

Who were his parents? Evil Merodach and Nitocris.

DAN. 5:] To how many lords, did Belshazzar make a feast?

Of what profanation was he then guilty?

What miraculous appearance did Belshazzar then see?

How was he affected?

What rewards did he offer to any one, who should read and interpret the writing?

How was he affected, when the wise men were unable to read it?

Who advised him to call Daniel?

Who was this queen? Probably Nitocris.

When Daniel came, what did he say to the king?

What solemn accusation did he state against the king, after mentioning the deposition of Nebuchadnezzar?

Which did Daniel treat with the most kindness and respect, Nebuchadnezzar or Belshazzar?

§ 7. What is signified by *Mene?*—by *Tekel?*—by *Peres?*

Why was *Peres* explained instead of *Upharsin?* It is undoubtedly the same word, with such omissions and alterations in the manner of writing it, as are easily explained by the learned.

How was Daniel rewarded?

What became of Belshazzar?

By whom? The soldiers of Cyrus.

Who then took the kingdom?

Why did Darius take it? Though Cyrus had the whole management of the war, yet he constantly acted under the authority of Darius.

IS. 14:] § 8. What is represented as being moved and as stirring up the dead, to meet the dead king of Babylon?

What is here meant by *hell?* Probably the regions of the dead.

What questions are the kings of the earth represented as asking him?

What does this representation imply? That at death, the greatest potentates are brought as low as those they had oppressed.

What solemn remark has Mr. Scott upon this passage? That in the place of misery, proud and malignant spirits do insult and torment each other.

What became of the body of Belshazzar? It was probably left unburied, like many others around him, to be trodden under foot. —: 19,20.

With what, did God say, he would sweep Babylon?—Meaning of *besom?*

How long was it from the destruction of Jerusalem to the taking of Babylon? Fifty years.

LESSON 10.

*Daniel's Faith.**

DAN. 6:] § 1. How many princes did Darius set over the kingdom?

How many presidents were over the princes?—First of these?

Why was Daniel preferred?

How, did Gabriel say, that Daniel was regarded? Dan. 9:23.

What should we most earnestly endeavor to cultivate within ourselves, if we would be greatly beloved?

Who conspired to take away the life of Daniel?

Concerning what, could they find no fault with him?—Why?

What was the only thing, in which they could find any occasion against him?

§ 2. What decree was Darius persuaded to sign?

After Daniel knew, that the writing was signed, how often did he pray to God?

What does this teach us? That we should daily pray to God, whatever dangers or difficulties may oppose.

What accusation was then brought against Daniel?

How was Darius affected?

How long did he labor to deliver Daniel?

Why could he not succeed?

What may this teach us? That we should be very cautious of doing what we cannot alter.

§ 3. What did Darius say to Daniel, when about to be cast into the den of lions?

When need we not fear what man can do to us? When we sincerely serve the Lord.

How did Darius pass the night?

What did Darius ask Daniel the next morning?

Who, did Daniel say, had shut the lions' mouths?

What became of Daniel's accusers?

What shall we think of the character of Daniel? Perhaps no mere man ever sustained a fairer one.

* Heb. 11:33.

LESSON 11.

Restoration of the Jews.

§ 1. Who were the Jews? The name appears to be a contraction for *Judahites;* and was at first confined to individuals of that tribe or kingdom; but since the Assyrian captivity, it has been applied to the Israelites generally.

EZRA 1:] What king of Persia permitted and assisted the Jews to return to Canaan?

In what year of his reign?

How long after he took Babylon? About three years.

Who appears to have been the chief instrument, to induce Cyrus to restore the Jews? Daniel.

What did Daniel do for this object? He most earnestly fasted and prayed, and probably used arguments with Cyrus, and showed him the prophecies relating to himself. Dan 9: Is. 44:28, and 45:1—14, and 46:11.

§ 2. What, did Cyrus say, that God had given him?—charged him?

To whom, did he address his proclamation?

What did Cyrus direct the people of God to do?

Who were directed to assist them?—With what?

Who rose up to comply with this proclamation?

What did their neighbors do to aid them?

Who had brought forth the sacred vessels from Jerusalem?

To whom, were they now delivered?

How many?

Jewish name of Sheshbazzar? Zerubbabel.

What had become of the ark of the covenant? It is supposed to have been destroyed, when the temple was burnt.

How many Jews returned? About 50,000.

§ 3. Where did the Jews settle, after their return? Ezra 2:1,70.

What is meant by *their own cities?* Cities that had belonged to them or to their ancestors.

How does it appear, that some returned, who had themselves been carried captive? Ezra 3:12.

How long had those been absent, that had been carried captive with Daniel? Seventy years.

What if they had been carried captive with Jehoiachin or Zedekiah? They had been absent less than seventy years.

HAG. 1:1.] What office was held by Zerubbabel after the return?—by Jeshua?

Another name for Jeshua? Joshua.

PERIOD XI.

From the Restoration of the Jews, B. C. 536, *to the Battle of Gaugamela, B. C.* 331.—205 *Years.*

LESSON 1.

Rebuilding of the Altar and Temple.

§ 1. Name of the eleventh period? Period of the Medo-Persian Empire.

What is this empire more generally called? The Persian empire.

Why? Because all the kings but the first, were Persians.—Who was he?

How long did Darius reign over the whole of the empire? About two years.

By what other name, is this vast kingdom often called? The empire of Cyrus.

Why? Because he was the chief instrument in founding it.

EZRA 3:] § 2. Where did the Israelites first assemble, after their return?

How long was this, after their return? Probably about three months.

Who rebuilt the altar?

Why were they particularly desirous to reëstablish public worship as soon as possible?

Whom need we not fear, if we suitably fear and serve God?

When did they offer burnt-offerings?

What feast did they then keep?

What did they then do toward rebuilding the temple?—:7.

Why did they begin to set forward the work of the temple?

What did the musicians do, when the foundation was laid?

What did the people in general do?

In what different manner, were some affected?—Why?

What did Haggai afterwards say, respecting the glory of the second temple? Hag. 2:9.

Why should the glory be greater? Probably because Christ was to enter the second temple. Mal. 3:1.

EZRA 4:] § 3. What request did the adversaries of the Jews then make to them?—What reason did they give?

Who were these adversaries? De

scendants of various nations, who had been placed there by Esarhaddon.

What were they afterwards called? Cutheans and Samaritans.

What was their religion? They professed to worship Jehovah in connection with other gods.

What answer did the Jews return?

How did these enemies then oppose the Jews?

How long did they hinder the work? About ten years.

Instruction from this? We must not think it strange, if we are opposed in our attempts to build the spiritual temple.

§ 4. Who succeeded Cyrus? Cambyses.

Scripture name? Ahasuerus.

Character of Ahasuerus? He was a weak and wicked prince.

Against whom, did they write to him an accusation?

Why did not Cambyses openly oppose the Jews? Probably from regard to his father Cyrus.

Who succeeded Cambyses? Smerdis the Magian.

What is he called in scripture? Artaxerxes.

Who were the Magians? Persian philosophers.

How came Smerdis to be king? He pretended to be Smerdis, the son of Cyrus, and usurped the throne.

Against whom, did the Samaritans write a letter to Artaxerxes?

What did they call Jerusalem?

What, did they say, would be the consequence of rebuilding it?

What commandment did he return?

What did the Jews' enemies then do?

How much longer did Smerdis live? But a few months.

What became of Smerdis? He was put to death by seven noblemen, who had detected his imposture.

Which of these succeeded him? Darius Hystaspes.

Why called Hystaspes? Because he was the son of Hystaspes.

Character of Darius Hystaspes? Greatest of all the Persian monarchs, except Cyrus.

What effect had the death of Smerdis upon his order to the Jews? It rendered it of no force.

Why did not the Jews immediately resume building the temple? They seem to have been criminally negligent.

HAG. 1:] § 5. By what prophet, did God severely reprove them?

By what notion, had they been induced to neglect building?

What rendered it manifest, that the time had come? Daniel had found from prophecy, that the time had come, the work was already commenced, and they were at liberty to proceed with it.

What judgment did God send upon the Jews, for their neglect?

What was the effect of the reproofs and exhortations of Haggai?

EZRA 5:] What prophet assisted Haggai in stirring up the Jews to build the temple?

Who was then governor, west of the Euphrates?

What did Tatnai and his companions inquire of the Jews?

Why could not Tatnai &c. cause the work to cease?

To whom, did Tatnai &c. then write?

Why? To make inquiry.

EZRA 6:] What directions did Darius return to Tatnai &c.?

What did he require them to do for the Jews?

Through whose prophesying, did the Jews prosper in building the temple?

§ 6. In what year of Darius Hystaspes, was the temple finished?

How long was it in building? About twenty years.

With what emotions, did they keep the dedication of the temple?

What feast did they then keep?

With what feelings?

Which of the Persian kings was the greatest benefactor to the Jews?

Which next to Cyrus? Darius Hystaspes.

How did Darius Hystaspes extend the Persian empire? By conquering India.

In what most distinguished battle were his forces vanquished by the Greeks? The battle of Marathon.

Where was Marathon? Near Athens.

For what most important revolution, was this preparing the way? For transferring the empire of the world to the Macedonian Greeks under Alexander.

Who had repeatedly foretold this revolution? Daniel Dan. 2:32,39, and 7:6, 17, and 8:5—8,21.

LESSON 2.

Xerxes. Artaxerxes Longimanus. Esther.

§ 1. Who succeeded Darius Hystaspes? Xerxes.

What is he often called? Xerxes the Great.

Why so called? For the greatness of his wealth and dominions, and the vast army with which he invaded Greece. Dan. 11:2.

How much greater was that army, than any other of which we read? About twice as large.

What was his object? To conquer Greece.

How was he affected, when he surveyed his two millions of soldiers? He wept.

Why? He considered, that in one hundred years, they would all be dead.

How much more sudden and dreadful was their fate? Almost all of them perished in a single year.

Issue of this expedition to Xerxes? Disappointment and disgrace.

For what most important revolution, did it prepare the way? For Alexander's conquering the Persians.

§ 2. Who succeeded Xerxes? Artaxerxes Longimanus.

What is he called in scripture? Artaxerxes and Ahasuerus. Neh. 2:1. Esth 1:1.

ESTH. 1:] How extensive were his dominions?

How long did he keep a feast with his nobles?—with the people of Shushan?

Who was then his queen?

Conduct of Vashti, when sent for by the king?

How was she treated for disobedience?

ESTH. 2:] Who was made queen instead of Vashti?

Of what nation, was Esther?

By whom, brought up?—Why?

What relation was Esther to Mordecai?

Whose conspiracy did Mordecai detect?

ESTH. 3:] § 3. What Agagite did Ahasuerus greatly promote?

Who refused to bow to Haman?

How was Haman affected?

What revenge did he seek?

Why did they cast lots? To ascertain what day would be most favorable for the execution of his design.

Was the day selected by lot the most favorable for Haman? It seems to have been the most unfavorable.

Why? It allowed the Jews the most time to defeat his purpose. Prov. 6:33.

§ 4. What decree was sent into all the provinces?

ESTH. 4:] How was Mordecai affected by what was done?

How were the Jews affected, where the decree came?

What charge did Mordecai send to Esther?

What reason did she offer for declining to comply?

What answer did Mordecai return?

What did Esther reply?

ESTH. 5:] How was Esther received by the king?

What did he say to her?

What did she request?

Meaning of *banquet?*

With what emotions, did Haman go forth from Esther's banquet?

How was he affected by Mordecai's disrespect?

What did Haman say to his friends, after he had told them of his wondrous prosperity?

How do persons in great prosperity often make themselves miserable? By dwelling upon some little calamity or imaginary evil.

For what purpose, did Haman cause a gallows to be made?

ESTH. 6:] § 5. What honor was Haman compelled to show Mordecai?

Who had devised this honor?

Upon whom, did Haman think, it would be conferred?

In what manner, did Haman return to his house?

What did his friends say, when he told them what had befallen him?

ESTH. 7:] § 6. What request did Esther make of the king, at the second banquet?

What inquiry did the king then make?

Esther's answers?

What became of Haman? Ps. 7: 15,16.

ESTH. 8:] § 7. To whom, did Ahasuerus give the house of Haman?

What is here meant by *house?* Probably all Haman's property.

Whom did Esther place over the house of Haman?

What mischief, did Esther then entreat the king, to put away?

What proposal did the king make, to save the Jews from destruction?

Why could he not repeal the decree, that he had made against them? Dan. 6:8,15.

What privilege was then granted the Jews?

ESTH. 9:] § 8. Conduct of the Jews, on the day appointed for their destruction?

Effect of these combinations? —:2.

What became of the ten sons of Haman?

About how many of their enemies did the Jews slay on that occasion?

What reason can be given, that the number was so small? Probably the Jews slew only those who attacked them.

What days did Mordecai and Esther require to keep as feasts?

What were those days called?

Rank of Mordecai, after the death of Haman?

What are some of the most important lessons, that may be learnt from the book of Esther? The wonder-working providence of God; the great care, that God takes of his people, even when under his displeasure; and the dreadful evils of a bad government.

What are some of the most important reflections respecting the Jews, suggested by this subject? That they had become dispersed over a great part of the civilized world; that they had become exceedingly numerous; that probably but a small part of the whole had returned to Canaan; and that the Ten Tribes had become much mixed up with the rest.

LESSON 3.

Administration of Ezra.

EZRA 7:] § 1. What was the first office of Ezra?

From what most distinguished priest, had he descended?

In what, was Ezra a ready scribe?

What does this imply? Probably that he was an excellent teacher of the law.

How had he become a ready scribe?

What is the best method for us to become well acquainted with any branch of knowledge? Vigorously to set our hearts upon it. Prov. 2:1—9

What should always be joined with this application of heart? Prayer. Prov. 2:1—9.

§ 2. How came Ataxerxes to grant Ezra all his request?

Who was this Artaxerxes? Artaxerxes Longimanus, the husband of Esther.

By whose instrumentality, did Ezra obtain such favor of the king? Probably by Esther's.

Whom did the king permit to go to Jerusalem with Ezra?

What did the king and his counsellors freely offer to the God of Israel?

Who else were required by the king's decree, to assist Ezra?

What, did he require, should be diligently done for the house of God?

Why was he so desirous of this?

From what, did he free the priests, Levites, singers &c.?

What knowledge, did he intimate, that magistrates and judges must possess?

Who put it into the king's heart, to grant such favors to the Jews?

Who blessed God for this?

§ 3. How long was it, from the return of the Jews, to this proclamation of Artaxerxes? About 80 years.

How many males went with Ezra, from Babylon to Jerusalem? About 1500.

EZRA 8:] Where did he assemble them, before they started for Jerusalem?

Why did he proclaim a fast at the river of Ahava?

Why was he ashamed to require a guard of the king?

To whom, did Ezra deliver the silver and the gold and vessels, that had been offered for the house of God?

To whom, did they deliver the king's commissions, when they arrived on this side the river?

What is meant by *this side of the river?* The side of Euphrates next to Jerusalem.

What side was that?

What assistance did those lieutenants and governors afford the Jews?

EZRA 9:] § 4. How was Ezra affected, when he heard, that a number of Israelites had married heathens?

Who had taken the lead in this trespass?

What is meant by his being astonied, or astonished? It seems to imply, that he was overwhelmed with grief and amazement to such a degree, that he could not pray.

Who were then assembled to him?

What did Ezra do, when he arose from his heaviness?

How did he commence his prayer?

For what, had they for a long time been delivered up to the kings of the nations?

What had God showed them, for a little space?

In what, did that grace particularly consist?

What did Ezra say of the measure of the Jews' punishment?

EZRA 10:] Who were assembled to Ezra, after he had prayed?

With whom, did they propose to make a covenant?—For what?

Why did Ezra still mourn and fast?

For what purpose, was proclamation made to the Jews?

What did Ezra tell them to do?

What did the congregation answer?

What was done in compliance with this promise? The strange wives were put away.

How long was Ezra governor of Judea? Probably about 12 years.

LESSON 4.

Administration of Nehemiah.

NEH. 1:] § 1. Who succeeded Ezra, as governor of Judea? Nehemiah.

Office of Nehemiah in the court of Persia

Name of that king? Neh. 2:1.

Who was that Artaxerxes? The same as Ahasuerus, the husband of Esther

What account did Nehemiah receive of the state of Jerusalem?—By whom?

What did Nehemiah do, when he heard this?

In whose sight, did he desire mercy?

What particular mercy did he desire of the king? A commission to visit Jerusalem.

NEH. 2:] § 2. How did he appear, when he waited upon the king?

What, did the king say, was the reason?

What did Nehemiah reply?

For what purpose, did he wish the king to send him to Jerusalem?

Who was then sitting by the king?

Who was this queen?* No doubt, it was Esther.

What influence did she have with the king? Probably she was the means of his granting Nehemiah's request.

§ 3. Who were exceedingly grieved at the coming of Nehemiah?

What proposal did Nehemiah make to the people?

What did he then relate to them?

What did they say?

What contempt did Sanballat, Tobiah and Geshem show to these builders?

What inquiry did these three men make?

What did Nehemiah answer?

§ 4. Did the several builders mentioned in Neh. 3: build one after another; or all at the same time? Probably at the same time.

NEH. 4:] What did Sanballat say, when they had commenced building?

What did Tobiah say?

For what, did the Jews' enemies conspire together, when they heard that the wall was nearly completed?

What did the Jews do, when thus in danger?

In what manner did they build after that? With their weapons in their hands or by their side.

What may we learn from this? That while we are engaged in our spiritual work, we must be furnished with spiritual armor.

NEH. 5:] § 5. How was Nehemiah affected, when he heard the cries of those who had been oppressed by rich Jews?

What reproof did he give the oppressors?

What special reason was there for walking in the fear of God?

What did they promise?

What does this teach? That Christians should be very cautious not to give sinners any occasion to speak reproachfully. Gen. 13:7,8. 2 Sam. 12:14. Ps. 3:1. Rom. 2:24. 1 Tim. 5:14. Tit. 2:5. Col. 4:5. 1 Pet. 2:12.

NEH. 6:] § 6. What request did Sanballat and Geshem send to Nehemiah, when the wall was finished?

What was their object?

What did Nehemiah reply?

Of what crime, did Sanballat accuse Nehemiah?

What did Nehemiah answer to that?

What did he say, when advised to flee into the temple?

Why did his enemies attempt to make him flee?

How long were the Jews in building the wall?

How were their enemies affected, when they heard the wall was finished?

What did they perceive respecting the building of the wall?

NEH. 7:] § 7. When the wall was finished, to whom, did Nehemiah commit Jerusalem?

Character of Hananiah?

What may we learn from this character? That we may expect the greatest faithfulness from those, who have the greatest fear of God. Ps. 14:1

NEH. 8:] What service did Ezra perform for the people in the street before the water-gate?

Of what classes of people, did his audience consist?

What is exceedingly desirable in those, who attend public worship? That they make the utmost effort to hear and understand.

How many men assisted Ezra in reading and causing the people to understand the law?

What is the leading excellence of a good preacher? To declare the word of God distinctly, and give the sense.

What feast did they then observe?

Since whose days, had it been neglected?

How long? About 1000 years.

NEH. 9:] § 8. Whose sins did the people confess, on the day of public fast?

What were the public exercises of the fast?

How many Levites took the lead in public prayer?

In what order, did these eight proceed with the exercises? Probably to as many different assemblies or clusters, like the apostles on the day of Pentecost.

Did they all pray the prayer recorded in the bible? Probably they had nearly the same topics, but with great enlargements.

Of what, do these topics form an outline? The history of the Jews.

Mention a few of these items.

What seems to have been the particular design of this fast, when this prayer was offered? To make and write and seal a solemn covenant with God.

NEH. 10:] § 9. In what chapter, do we find the substance of the covenant, and the names of the principal persons, who sealed it at the great fast?

Of which, was the greatest number, the priests or the Levites?

Who else clave to these in the same covenant?

In what, did they covenant to walk? —to observe and do?

What did they particularly covenant with regard to the sabbath?

What does Mr. Scott suggest as benefits likely to result from such covenanting? "It would fortify them against temptation, preserve them from forgetfulness, and be a constant argument for them to insist upon, in cautioning, exhorting or reproving each other."

§ 10. What is said of the population of Jerusalem, after the wall was built? Neh. 7:4.

NEH. 11:] What measure was taken, to replenish Jerusalem? That the rulers, and those who willingly offered themselves, and one tenth of the rest, should dwell in the city.

What kindness did the people express to the volunteers?

NEH. 12: 27.] What tribe were particularly sought, to keep the dedication of the wall?

With what feelings, did they keep it?—With what exercises?

NEH. 5: 14.] § 11. How long was Nehemiah governor in Judea, before he returned to Persia?

What did he receive for his public services?

How many oxen and sheep were prepared for his table daily?

Why did he need so much provision?

How much did he give to the people annually, according to the present value of money with us? Probably about 30,000 dollars.

How had he received so much money? Probably as wages and donations from Artaxerxes.

Why did he not rather devote it to his private use? He seems to have felt, that he was God's steward, and that he must use his Lord's money in the best manner

Why should he not rather give it to the poor? A great part of it was in fact given to the poor, and the rest devoted to the Lord.

What are we taught by this noble example of Nehemiah?

§ 12. How long was Nehemiah absent

from Judea, when he returned to Persia? Probably several years.

What evil resulted from his absence? Religion seems to have greatly declined.

NEH. 13:] How did he feel, when he found, that the temple had been profaned in his absence?

Who had profaned it?—How?

Who was Eliashib? Neh. 3:1.

What injustice had been done to the Levites?—What was the consequence?

With whom, did Nehemiah contend, on that account?—What did he say?

What did Nehemiah pray that God would not wipe out?

Against what profanation, did he manifest the greatest zeal?

How did he treat certain Jews, that had married heathen wives?

Concluding prayer of Nehemiah?

How long was this before the coming of Christ? About 430 years.

Miscellaneous Questions. No. 9.

§ 1. What vast idol did Nebuchadnezzar set up at Babylon?

What king saw a vast tree in a vision?

Who was Evil Merodach?

How long was it from the return of the Jews, to the administration of Ezra?

Why did Darius send for Cyrus?

Who gave Nehemiah a commission to build Jerusalem?

Who ordered Daniel to be cast into the den of lions?

Who founded the Persian empire?

Who said, the glory of the second temple would exceed that of the first?

Who raised the greatest army ever known?

Who was compelled to show great honor to Mordecai?

Who was required to take up a lamentation for Ithobal?

What great city was destroyed about 50 years after Old Tyre?

What mournful intelligence did Hanani carry to Nehemiah?

§ 2. What city did Cyrus besiege nearly two years?

Of what, does the name *Jews* appear to be a contraction?

What nation did Haman wish to destroy?

Whom did Artaxerxes Longimanus commission to build Jerusalem?

What office did Ezra inherit as his birthright?

What did Shadrach, Meshach and Abed-nego refuse to worship?

Who justified his sadness to the king of Persia?

Who destroyed New Tyre?

What Babylonian kings reigned after Nebuchadnezzar?

Why did Ezra proclaim a fast at the river of Ahava?

Who sent for Cyrus, to aid him against the Babylonians?

Who were exceedingly grieved, when Nehemiah came to seek the welfare of the Jews?

Give some account of the stratagem, by which Cyrus took Babylon.

By whom were Nehemiah and other builders of Jerusalem laughed to scorn?

§ 3. How much did Nehemiah annually give away?

Who were the adversaries of the Jews, who offered to assist them in building the second temple?

Why did Xerxes weep, when viewing his vast army?

Why was Vashti divorced?

What became of Haman?

What greatly distressed Ezra, after he arrived at Jerusalem?

How long was Nebuchadnezzar, in besieging Old Tyre?

Character of the successors of Nebuchadnezzar?

What relation was Darius to Cyrus?

What most important aid did Cyrus afford the Jews?

Who was Zerubbabel?

What part of Nebuchadnezzar's image represented the Persian empire?

How many times did Nehemiah go to Judea?

How did Darius Hystaspes extend the Persian dominions?

How soon did almost the whole of Xerxes' army die?

§ 4. Who succeeded Vashti?

What rich and honored man was very unhappy, because a Jew would not bow to him?

On what occasion, did Nehemiah say, Should such a man as I flee?

Last king of Babylon?

What king of Persia did God call by name long before he was born?

What king of Babylon profaned the vessels of the temple?

Who prayed to God three times a day, after he was forbidden by his king?

In what year after their return, did the Jews rebuild their altar?

Two greatest kings of Persia?

What Persian king conquered India?

What king kept a feast six months for his nobles?

What were days of Purim?

Who is celebrated as being a ready scribe in the law of God?

What great work did Nehemiah &c. accomplish in fifty-two days?

What city was the greatest mart in the world, in the days of Josiah?

How did Neriglissar come to his death?

What king of Tyre exalted himself as God?—Who was Mordecai?

Who was Jeshua?

What two prophets stirred up the Jews to build the second temple?

What measures were taken to replenish Jerusalem in the days of Nehemiah?

Between what forces, was the battle of Marathon?

§ 5. Who detected the conspiracy of Bigthan and Terish?

What charge did Mordecai send to Esther?

On what occasion, were the enemies of the Jews much cast down in their own eyes?

For what service did God give Nebuchadnezzar, Egypt?

What was the grand result of Cyrus's taking Babylon?

Success of Cyrus against Crœsus?

What king of Babylon saw words miraculously written?

What mingled sounds were heard, when the foundation of the second temple was laid?

What effect upon religion, had Nehemiah's absence, between his first and second visit to Judea?

Who was Ithobal?

What great city was destroyed about fifteen years after Jerusalem?

What most important war was kindled by Neriglissar?

Whom did Gabriel declare to be greatly beloved?

What Mede reigned in Babylon?

By what means, did Esther save the Jews from destruction?

To what priest, did Artaxerxes Longimanus give a most ample commission?

By what names, was Esther's husband called?

PALESTINE.
Sarepta
Tyre
Dan
Geshur
Lake Merom
Mt. Carmel
GREAT or WESTERN SEA
MEDITERRANEAN
Megiddo
Jezreel
Aphek
R.
Samaria
Tirzah
Jabesh-gilead
Shechem
Mahanaim
Jordan
Rabbath
Mt. Zemaraim
Mt. Nebo
Shiloh
PLAINS OF MOAB
B. Al
Jericho
Ekron
Gibeon
Gath
Ashdod
JERUSALEM
Bethlehem
Mareshah
DEAD SEA
Gerar
Hebron
English Miles.
5 10 20 30
Beersheba
Ziklag

ARMENIA
Mt. Ararat
MEDIA
MESOPOTAMIA
ASSYRIA
Haran
Tigris River
Nineveh
Carche-
mish
Euphrates
R.
Mediterranean
Sea
SYRIA
Damascus
CANAAN
Jm.
AMMON
MOAB
Baby-
lon
PERSIA
Susa
or
Shushan
CHAL-
DEA
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